

# MEAT

New York  
July 19, 1946  
37.50-42.00  
36.00-40.00  
36.00-38.00  
36.00-42.00  
35.00-40.00  
41.00-50.00  
39.25-46.00  
34.75-48.00

# RICES

July 15, 1946  
21.50-25.00  
18.50-23.00  
16.00-20.50  
17.00-19.00  
16.00-18.00  
16.00-18.50  
13.50-16.00  
18.75-19.00  
10.00-10.50

# WHEAT

MONTHS' TOTAL  
1946  
12 4,321,265  
04 2,198,510  
00 21,252,054  
57 8,723,926

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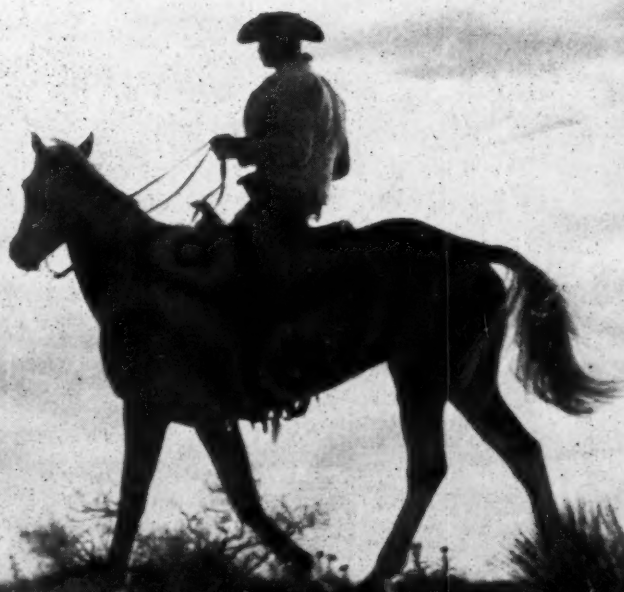
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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

## PLAINS SILHOUETTE



# Pork versus corn meal

A REDUCTION in livestock is being advocated in order that the grain which would otherwise be fed to the livestock can be used to feed hungry people in other countries. Grains, say the advocates of livestock reduction, will provide humans with more calories if eaten in their natural state than will the meat which might be produced from them.

Nutritive values cannot be determined solely by caloric count. This fact is made evident in a study entitled "Using Resources to Meet Food Needs" published in 1943 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In this study the Bureau considered the various elements that determine nutrition—calories, fats, minerals, vitamins, etc.—and by weighting them in a

manner which the researchers believed warranted, developed a relative measure of food values based on what can be obtained from different crops per unit of land resource. According to this measure pork has a rating of 201 against a rating of 181 for corn meal.

In other words, it would seem from this study that our nation's tremendous corn production is more valuable to the human race in the form of pork than it would be in the form of corn meal.

Thus there is warrant for believing that the nation's farmers would make a greater contribution to the world's hungry people by increasing their production of grains and other livestock feeds than they would by reducing the number of meat animals which they make ready for the market.

**ARMOUR** and Company



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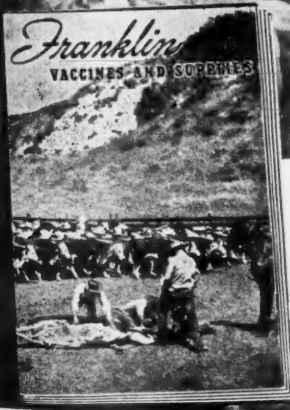
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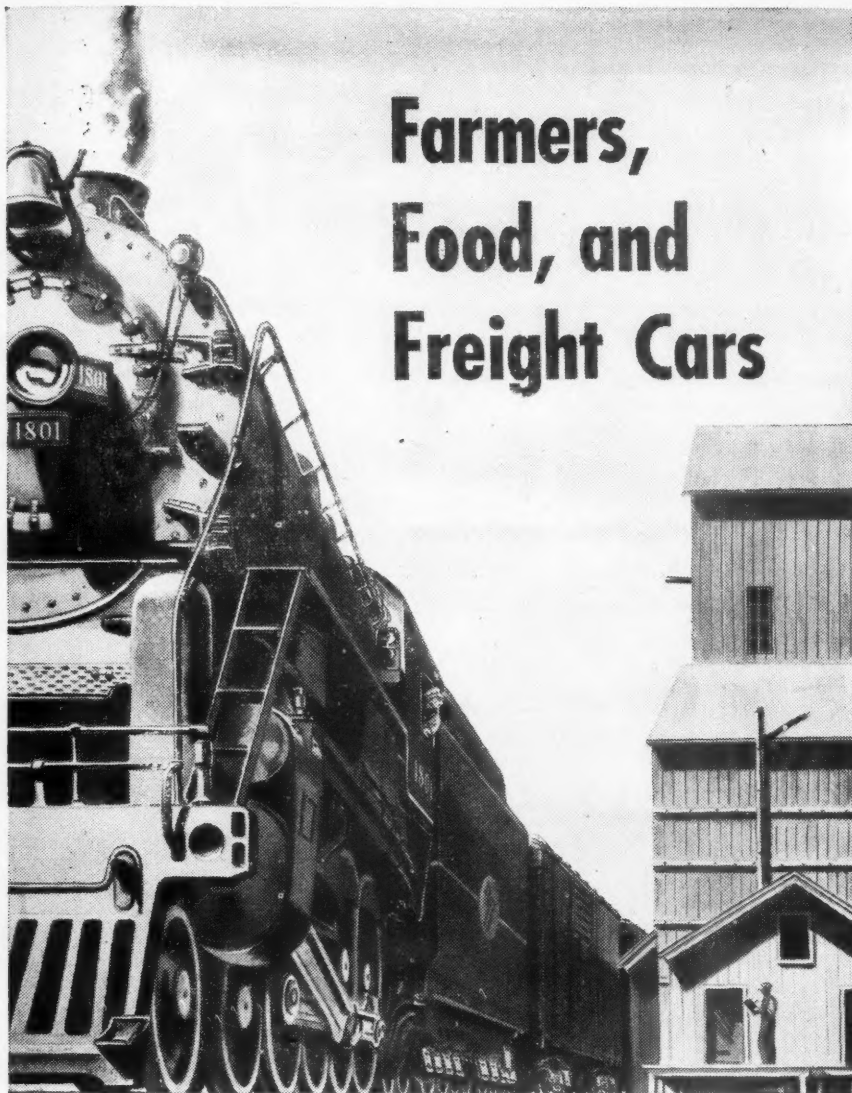
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And while the farmers have done this tremendous job, the American railroads have been doing *their* part in the work of feeding and supplying the world.

The railroads have carried, so far this year, more grain than ever before in any corresponding period in history. They are hauling more tons of freight more miles than ever before in peacetime. Since V-J Day the railroads have ordered more than 160,000 new freight cars. But not enough of these cars have been delivered, so far, to replace those worn out in wartime service.

More cars are on the way. Until they arrive, however, railroads will do the best they can with what they have and can get. There are bound to be some delays in furnishing all the cars needed to move this year's crops. But the railroads—with the continued help of the shippers—will keep on doing their utmost to speed the products of our farms to the nation, and to a hungry world.

**AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
THE NATION'S BASIC TRANSPORTATION

## Letters To The Editor

**DRY SPRING**—We are in the midst of our first cutting of alfalfa. It isn't very heavy on account of the dry weather in April and May. We had over five inches of rain in June, which will make a good winter wheat crop—but not the bumper yield of 1946. Our grass and pasture look good. Spring grain is uneven because of lack of rain in early spring. Meade County stockmen are carrying an average number of cattle and they are in good condition.—Albert Keffeler, Meade County, S. D.

**CLAY CO. BEEF CATTLE TOUR**—Grass is the main crop that Clay County, Mo., farmers and stockmen have to market. According to County Agent A. J. Laughlin, 65 per cent of the land in Clay County is in some kind of grazing cover. The largest part of the grass is Kentucky Blue Grass. This is supplemented with lespedeza, red clover and timothy hay to make forage. These grasses provide forage for between 3,500 and 4,500 head of feeder cattle. Clay County is said by some authorities to be the most concentrated feeding area in the nation, next to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

On June 26, approximately 900 men observed the method of producing beef in Clay County, at the first annual Clay County beef cattle tour. At six stops it (Continued on Page 33)

### IN THIS ISSUE

	Page		Page
Editorials .....	7	Calendar .....	34
Cheyenne Club ..	9	F. & M. Report ..	8
Secy. Reports ..	25	Markets .....	27
Land Letter .....	8	Washington .....	26
Convention .....	8	Letters .....	4
F. & M. Front ..	11	Obituary .....	23
Colo. Meeting ..	12	Breed Notes .....	31
N. M. Meeting ..	13	Statistics .....	34
San Luis Meet ..	26	Round Range ..	32
Assn. Notes .....	13	New Items .....	30
Assn. Sidelites ..	14	Puzzle .....	24

### American Cattle Producer

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## The Price That Demand Built

AS THE SUPPLY OF LONG-FED WINTER CATTLE has declined, and before the grass run is on in earnest, new record tops on cattle have recently been established in the various markets. As usual, these tops have attracted more public attention than is justified. Newspapers like to report the sensational rather than the dull facts. We shall attempt to set forth below the factors that are responsible for the extreme tops referred to, and for the generally high level of livestock and meat prices.

1. The livestock industry has nothing whatsoever to do with fixing the price of its product. The price is fixed in the open market and whether good or bad, the producer and feeder have no alternative except to accept it. They can delay the time of marketing, but on the average that proves to be a losing game.

2. Meat production this year is on a high level. It is now estimated that the total for the year will be in the neighborhood of 23 billion pounds—approximately the same as last year. Per capita consumption for the year is estimated at 153 pounds, compared with 152.8 a year ago (both substantially above pre-war levels.)

There are less pork and lamb available, but the shortage in those items has been balanced by a substantial increase in beef and veal. For the first six months of 1947 the federally inspected slaughter of cattle was 7,447,000 head, compared with 4,772,000 head in the same period a year ago, or an increase of 56 per cent. In calves, the slaughter under federal inspection for the six-month period this year

was 3,683,000 head, compared with 2,504,000 for the same period last year, or an increase of 47 per cent. It is believed that there will be some reduction in the non-federally inspected slaughter this year, but not anywhere near sufficient to offset the sharp increases in federally inspected slaughter as shown above.

3. The evidence clearly shows that the major factor in the price situation today, despite production far above average pre-war years, is the extraordinary domestic demand. That demand is, of course, related to the high national income and the greatest purchasing power this or any country ever had.

4. Another factor of considerable importance is the fact that imports of livestock or meat products are practically nil. This is due to a variety of causes. First—and of major importance—is the fact that Canada's surplus, which normally, pre-war, came to this country, has, during the war and since, largely gone to Great Britain. . . Second, imports of live cattle from Mexico, usually in the neighborhood of 400,000 to 500,000 head annually, are shut out because of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. Few of these cattle are suitable for immediate slaughter but, instead, are grazed and fed to add later to the beef supply. . . Third, South American canned beef, which before the war came into this country in an annual volume of 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 pounds, during the war and since has largely gone to Europe. It is not barred by

(Continued on Page 24)

Remember: Only YOU Can Prevent Forest Fires

## Foot-and-Mouth Report

THE REPORT made by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Subcommittee, of which Congressman George W. Gillie is chairman and who went down to Mexico to look into the disease situation there, leaves no doubt that the members realize what a terrible thing foot-and-mouth is and especially what it could be if it got into the United States.

The committee stressed in its report the need for speed, urging that both the fighting force and the fighting equipment should be doubled. Speed, the committeemen said, is all-important. The faster the campaign can be speeded up the less it will cost.

As to money to cover this cost, the House Appropriations Committee has told Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to go ahead and use what money he needed out of Department of Agriculture funds and they would make it good later on. That committee, too, said that speed was essential.

The investigating committee found a number of things to criticize in the campaign. Killing was sometimes delayed and there was some inefficiency. Obstacles, such as lack of good roads, the rough terrain and absence of sufficient machinery and personnel, were also noted. But it is gratifying to read that on the question of human nature down there, 90 per cent of the Mexican ranchers and farmers had been won over to a favorable attitude toward the campaign—and this is the result of a good educational campaign put on by the Mexican government. The committee was impressed with the fine spirit of cooperation between American and Mexican officials and declared the Mexican government appeared to be giving complete support.

Another favorable aspect was that the committee understood the over-all quarantine line to be holding the disease south of the line remarkably well and that there were the requisite disinfecting stations on roads out of quarantined sections. According to the best evidence the committee could get, there has been no recent spread northward of the disease.

Generally, the report can be taken as a favorable one on the campaign. The committee said that a sort of super director should be named to direct the work from now on so that the present co-directors, who were commended in their work, might be free to study the progress of the campaign and make decisions on policy.

Another favorable note worth mentioning here, though not coming from the committee, is that apparently, according to Dr. B. T. Simms, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the disease in Mexico is not of the aggressive wild-fire type but, instead, less active in its nature.

All in all, the findings encourage us in the hope that foot-and-mouth in Mexico will be licked.

## Feed Prospects

WHEN large areas in the principal river valleys of the Corn Belt were inundated by the most severe floods of record a few weeks ago, immediately there came dire predictions of short feed crops, to be followed next year by a sharp reduction in total meat supply.

The picture was a gloomy one indeed, at that time; but even then there was a grain of comfort to be found in the fact that wet spring and early summer seasons are almost invariably the forerunner of good crops on the whole. Admittedly, the floods did great damage and continued until it was too late to replant corn on many of the devastated lowlands. It doesn't necessarily follow, however, that those lands will remain idle. In most cases substitute crops will be planted—soybeans, kaffirs or something of that nature, with the prospects excellent for heavy-tonnage yields.

Now it is possible to take a more careful survey of the whole situation. The July 1 corn estimate of 2,612,000,000 bushels was not so low as might have been feared at the worst, although over 600,000,000 bushels below last year's record crop. A partial offset to this reduction is found in

(Continued on Page 24)

## Mollin Sets Forth Public Land Points

*The following letter on public lands was sent by Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National to members of the organization's executive committee under date of July 21:*

**TWO IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS** dealing with public land matters were adopted at the Phoenix convention of the American National. One, a reiteration of a resolution adopted the previous year at Denver, asked for a congressional investigation of the Forest Service. The other, following several meetings of the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands, suggested that an attempt be made to secure legislation that would make it possible for permittees in Taylor grazing districts to purchase the lands on which their livestock was permitted to graze, if they desired to do so.

Because, ever since the Phoenix convention, there has been a constant flood of propaganda set in motion by the two federal agencies directly involved, the Forest Service bureau of the department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior—largely, however, by the former—and because much of this propaganda has deliberately (and it would seem almost maliciously) misrepresented the purpose and intent of the resolution, this statement is prepared for the purpose of showing what was proposed and why. While not all stockmen are directly interested in public lands, this matter has become more or less a national issue, and it is actually of interest to every citizen of this country.

1. The proposed investigation of the Forest Service by a congressional committee which is soon to take the field

was not inspired by any desire to destroy the Forest Service or to attack it unfairly; it was the result of constant complaint about policies now in vogue, and these complaints increased sharply when the Forest Service apparently planned deep cuts on a national scale, supposedly for protection, when the new 10-year permits were issued two years ago.

It is thought that such an investigation will clear the atmosphere and will be beneficial to the Forest Service itself, as well as to the industry. If some of the complaints are unjustified, the investigation should so show. If it can be proved that regional officials have become unduly arrogant, have almost completely ignored the recommendations of the local advisory boards and have ordered cuts much greater than can be justified by a study of range conditions, then it is hoped that a more reasonable policy will be ordered. The investigation can have no possible adverse effect upon permittees in regions where there is no present controversy.

At any rate, the hearings soon to be announced will provide an opportunity for everyone to testify, whatever his position may be. It is important that the committee at each hearing should get a good cross-section of what the attitude of permittees really is. No one should hesitate to testify, because we do not believe that Secretary Anderson would permit punitive action by the Forest Service, nor do we feel that the top-ranking officials of that service would sanction any such action.

2. For many years there have been suggestions that eventually means should be provided for the passing of part, at least, of the public domain into private ownership. It has always been the public land policy of the United States to encourage private ownership, but the character of the remaining pub-

(Continued on Page 22)

## At Boise in January

It may seem a bit early to be making plans for the national convention at Boise on Jan. 13-15, 1948. However, because a good many reservations are already being sent in, it appears desirable to give public notice in the matter so that all members of various state and local associations can be assured of accommodations.

The Hotel Boise will be convention headquarters. That hotel and the other large hotel, the Owyhee, are under the same management. It is suggested that all reservation requests be sent to the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, P. O. Box 2368, Boise. In order to facilitate handling and to insure holding, a \$5 deposit will be required, payable to the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, for each reservation. The deposit checks will be cashed and held to your credit, being then applied on your hotel bill when

the time comes. If it develops that because of unforeseen circumstances cancellation must be made, the deposit will be returned—provided the cancellation is made in time to protect the hotel. In other words, the deposit is made for both your protection and that of the hotel.

In making reservations, please specify time of arrival as well as time of departure, if possible. Also, advise type of reservation desired and whether you plan to arrive by auto, train or plane. Our program will be somewhat changed this year, so that there will be a full session on the last day, Jan. 15; and the final entertainment, buffet dinner, dance, etc., will be held that evening. Therefore, you should plan to stay until the morning of the 16th if at all possible.

See you at Boise!

## F. & M. Committee Reports

**THE REPORT OF WHAT A NUMBER** of congressmen and others who accompanied them saw in Mexico on an inspection trip of the foot-and-mouth disease situation is excerpted here and will be interesting reading. Congressman George W. Gillie is chairman of the group, which is called the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Subcommittee.

The men were impressed with the high degree of cooperation between American and Mexican officials and it appeared to them, they said, that the Mexican government was giving complete support to the campaign. That government has put on an educational campaign that has turned the tables on the previous opposition to the campaign. Whereas the great majority of Mexican farmers and ranchers had balked at the program, now 90 per cent of them are giving their support.

The Mexican is paid in cash for his oxen that must be destroyed and may use the amount he gets to pay in full for a team of mules, harness and a single-shovel steel plow, but he must turn in his wooden plow.

The cross-country quarantine line running from Tampico on the Gulf westward and southward to the State of Colima on the Pacific Coast is being pretty well held, the congressmen reported, judging from all the information they could get hold of. They found that as soon as an outbreak is reported a quarantine is placed around the area and herd. Army men are used for this. Where a road crosses a quarantine line there is a disinfecting station and the committee passed through about 75 of these road blocks.

Equipment in volume arrived in Mexico in June, it was reported, and the strategy is to concentrate the fight along the northern perimeter of the infection, block its northward progress and drive it back southward until it has been eradicated. No northward spread has taken place recently, according to the best evidence the committee could find.

There are still many counties in the infected zones in which there is no known disease, it was pointed out, and the hope was expressed that maybe in these many counties all animals will not have to be destroyed and buried. Of course, all cattle that may possibly have been exposed will be liquidated.

On the negative side, the committee found that operations were too slow and on a too small scale. Both speed and scope should just about be doubled. There's only half enough equipment down there.

They found the mountainous terrain bad or no roads a serious handicap to the workers.

It is the nature of the Mexican farmer  
(Continued on Page 29)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# OLD CHEYENNE CLUB

By Agnes Wright Spring

## CONCLUSION

Among the earliest members of the Cheyenne Club were five sets of brothers: Philip and James Dater, Harry and Charles Oelrichs, H. E. and A. M. Teschemacher, Thomas and William Sturgis and Richard and Moreton Frewen.

Some of them had arrived in Wyoming in the late 1870's, just after the Indian country north of the Platte River was opened to the white man for settlement. There were then thousands of unsurveyed acres of lush grass knee-deep, and sparkling mountain streams to be had for the using. Cattlemen grazed their herds in one locality and then moved on to better pastures.

Their ranches soon were scattered from ten to 250 miles from Cheyenne, along Crow Creek, the Chugwater, the Laramies, Rawhide Creek, over to the Freezeout Hills, along Crazy Woman's Fork and up on Powder River. Some were even as far away as the Big Horn Basin and the Belle Fourche in the edge of the Black Hills. For a time it was not determined whether Deadwood was in Wyoming or in Dakota, as the line between the two territories had not been officially surveyed.

With so much open range available, there was, at first, little or no fencing. The "ranches" comprised for the most part a log ranch house, bunkhouse and pole corrals.

The owners visited their ranches intermittently, usually traveling in a buck-

board drawn by a team of half-broken broncs.

Some of the young owners spent considerable time on the ranches, took part in the roundups and supervised the shipping of beef to Chicago or Kansas City in the autumn. They thoroughly enjoyed the chance to "rough it." Others spent as little time as possible on the range. They preferred the congenial atmosphere of the Cheyenne Club and saw only the "book count" of their herds, as presented by the superintendent or foreman. A good foreman and five cowboys were sufficient to handle a herd of 4,000 long-horns.

If a "tenderfoot" perchance decided to gain first-hand experience before buying a cattle herd, as did Edgar Bronson, he was sure to be put back of the "drags" in a trail herd where he ate alkali dust all day, or would be made the brunt of many a cowboy joke.

The putting of a "prickly pear" or cactus, under a cowpony's tail, just as an unsuspecting rider was mounting, was one of the favorite forms of "initiation." After about three bucks from the cayuse, the rider would probably find himself in a bed of prickly pear, with not a cowboy in sight.

But despite the ribbing and discomfort which many of these "tenderfeet" cattlemen underwent on the range, they were usually befriended by some sympathetic member of the cow outfit named Tex. And between the two there would

develop a friendship such as only men of the wide open spaces ever share.

These college bred cattlemen, who had been reared in ease, were for the most part "good sports" and almost all of them went on hunting and fishing trips. Antelope, deer, bear, elk and prairie chickens were then plentiful. And even a herd of buffalo might be jumped near the outer fringes of civilization.

After the beef roundup each autumn, most of the club members left Cheyenne for the East or went to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, to Mexico for some special fiesta, to San Antonio to buy more cattle or sailed back to the braes of Bonnie Scotland or returned to Epsom Heath.

Usually before these separations there would be convivial gatherings in the Club. On one occasion the British members entertained the American members who happened to be in town. The 41 diners are said to have consumed 66 bottles of champagne and 20 bottles of red wine, intermingled with much singing, hand-shaking and speech-making.

There were a few suspensions, resignations and an expulsion recorded in club records, for, after all, high tempers and champagne did not always mix well. The most notorious resignation was that of John Coble, who was suspended for shooting a hole in the leg of "Paul Potter's Bull." Coble, who admitted that he was in his cups at the time, objected to the famous Dutch artist's portrayal of livestock, and when told of his suspension from the club, resigned at once. The old



Interior of home ranch of Sturgis and Lane on Horse Creek, in the year 1885



J. H. Douglas-Willan and Sartoris home ranch, Millbrook, Albany County, Wyoming, in 1887

painting, still bearing the "battle scars" is now preserved in the Wyoming State Historical Museum.

Among the guests at the club were Sir Cecil Moon of Fort Collins, J. H. Douglas-Willan and the Sartoris brothers and many others who had organized a cattleman's club in Laramie City. One of the Sartoris brothers was the husband of Nellie Grant, daughter of President Ulysses S. Grant.

Although the winter of 1886-87 is designated as the crucial time in the big cattle boom, the year 1882 was of paramount importance as the dividing line between the really "good times" and the declining ones, from the standpoint of actual profit.

From about 1877 to 1882 prices of cattle climbed steadily while there was an abundance of free grass and available water. There was room for everyone then. Profits ranged from 50 to 100 per cent and more, per annum. But this extraordinary bonanza attracted into the range cattle business a deluge of millions of dollars of eastern and foreign capital.

Trail drives from Texas doubled. Ranges became overcrowded. Organized groups of cattle thieves raided the herds, while many former cowboys with running irons gobbled up the mavericks and went into business for themselves.

Gradually the cattleman was hedged in physically, economically, socially. For a time the younger, more impractical ones went blithely on with their heads in rosy clouds, gambled on their "book counts," and continued to take their winter trips to Paris. But they could not always ride the crest of the wave and the crash that followed the terrific loss in livestock following the winter of 1886-87 swept many cattle outfits down to ruin.

According to the late John B. Kendrick, "with the gradual disintegration of the large herds, there came a clearer understanding as to the percentage of losses sustained in range herds, even under favorable conditions, all of which prompted owners to proceed on a more rational program of production. This included not only satisfactory summer grazing, but forage crops for winter feed. Almost coincidentally with the breaking up of the large herds there came the set-

tlers, and with them the gradual elimination of the big ranges. And so it came about that the new order was actually builded upon the wreck of the old, which is in effect a reversal of the old, from a few owners with large herds to many owners with small herds."

The majority of the earliest members of the Cheyenne Club left the cattle range and scattered to the four winds. That many of the young bluebloods were not financially successful in the cattle business was not strange, from the very nature of the industry and their lack of experience as businessmen. But even though the disastrous times struck, most of them had inherent stability (and perhaps a family pocketbook in the background), which enabled them to turn to new adventures where they became financial and industrial leaders in the United States and in England.

L.F.B. Biddle, a member of the Philadelphia Club, was one of the first to turn his steps eastward.

Thomas Sturgis, whose mother was a close friend of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, returned to New York and held a position under Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was police commissioner of New York City.

Henry A. Blair became one of the largest owners of the street railways of Chicago; while Richard Trimble and Henry G. Hay both later held high offices in the U. S. Steel Corporation, one serving as treasurer.

Sir Horace Plunkett accepted his responsibilities as a member of the English Parliament.

J. Howard Ford, whose family was extremely wealthy and controlled the Good-year Rubber Company and owned much of the original Standard Oil stock, went back to the family roof.

Moreton Frewen of England, who had successfully raised \$1,500,000 "over there" to put into the cattle business on Powder River in Wyoming, and who married Clara Jerome of New York City, a sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, regretfully left the valleys of the Big Horns and went back across the Atlantic. He became an authority on international monetary affairs.

John Sparks, who went early to Nev-

ada, became governor of that Territory.

The Oelrichs, Harry and Charles, were brothers of Herman Oelrichs, a power in the New York financial world in his day. After the crash they sought their old haunts, including the Union Club of New York City.

Alexander Swan, called the King of Cattle Kings, because he at one time controlled 200,000 head of cattle, was the father of the Union Stock Yards at South Omaha. After his fortune was wiped out, he left Wyoming and endeavored to stage a financial comeback in Utah.

George D. Rainsford, an eminent New York architect, who ran the Diamond ranch and bred some of the finest horses in the West, later returned to New York, but there still remain in Cheyenne a number of attractive, substantial houses which he designed as homes for the cattle owners. Rainsford was related to the royal family of England.

Unquestionably the success of the early days of the Cheyenne Club was in large measure due to the personality of Phil Dater, the president, a prominent New Yorker. He was said to be the "beau ideal for the place." Described as tall, a fine-looking man, a Bohemian by nature, he was out of place as a rangeman, but was superbly at home in the atmosphere of the Club.

Another member whose name was synonymous with the Cheyenne Club was Hubert E. Teschemacher, called by his intimates, "Teschie." He was a Harvard graduate and a world traveller. He was equally happy in drawing rooms of potentates or beside a roundup campfire with the men of his Duck Bar outfit in Wyoming.

"Teschie's" thoughtfulness and charm of manner made him a favorite with fair women in every clime. One prominent Cheyenne woman declared that "Teschie" had experienced every thrill except religion and childbirth.

Always an eastern man in his inmost soul, Teschemacher died alone and single. He willed the bulk of his fortune to his first and greatest love, his alma mater, Harvard.

Although the founders of the Cheyenne Club were at first loathe to invite "na-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



tives" to membership, they unhesitatingly opened their doors to men like Joseph M. Carey, Francis E. Warren, Billy Irvine, John B. Kendrick and Van Rensselaer Schuyler Van Tassel. These men and others like them were the pioneer bulwarks of the cattle business in Wyoming.

Francis E. Warren, Joseph M. Carey and John B. Kendrick each served as governor and United States Senator of Wyoming, as did also Robert D. Carey, the son of Joseph M.

Weathering the disastrous effects of the winter of 1886-87, and the depression of the early 1890's, these men and many others in Wyoming brought the cattle business through some of its darkest days.

The Cheyenne Club itself tottered financially and was reorganized as the Club of Cheyenne with a much expanded membership. In time the organization became the Industrial Club and ultimately emerged as the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce.

Today the sons and daughters and grandchildren of Wyoming's cattle country are carrying on the traditions which they have inherited from their forefathers. They enter whole-heartedly into the spirit of the Cheyenne Frontier Days celebrations of sunfishing outlaws, bucking steers, and red-shirted cowboys astride fine Quarter Horses, because they know that the Old Cheyenne Club as an ultra-exclusive organization was just an interlude in the annals of the rangeland.



One of the victims of the costly 1924 foot-and-mouth outbreak in California, where slaughter of all infected and suspected animals eliminated the disease.

August, 1947

## On the F. and M. Front

One of the preventive steps being taken in the United States-Mexican program against foot-and-mouth disease is the establishment of a thorough-going system of railroad car disinfection in the Mexico City freight yards. All rolling stock which carries livestock to that city—the main slaughter point of the country—is subjected to a three-step treatment before it is again released for transport duty. Every car is pressure-washed, dried and disinfected inside and out before it is sealed, placarded and assigned for further transportation use.

Although a few stray hogs, horses and mules have been caught near the Mexico-Texas border, the BAI and customs patrol have not found a single cow along the Rio Grande since a check was established following discovery of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. A spokesman for the border control program has stated also that there are no known cases of the malady among Mexican cattle within 350 miles of the Texas line.

Veterinarians from 12 states have completed a two-week training course on methods of diagnosis of vesicular diseases which may be confused with foot-and-mouth disease. The course, conducted at the BAI's animal disease station in Beltsville, Md., included lectures by recognized authorities, laboratory tests, motion pictures and open discussion.

The House Appropriations Committee recommends that instead of a direct appropriation for foot-and-mouth work in Mexico money for the purpose should come out of funds available in the Department of Agriculture (see Washington Notes).

The June 15 issue of Argentina's *La Res* throws interesting light on that country's concern over the foot-and-mouth disease with which it admittedly is afflicted. A significant paragraph on the subject declares: "The minister (of agriculture) has personally expressed his opinion that every effort and expense (in a campaign involving use of vaccine and a program of preventive measures) is well worth while, seeing that the losses suffered by the livestock industry owing to the ravages of (this) disease can be estimated as being well over 200 million pesos annually." That's a considerable yearly loss in any man's language.

Motivated by a fear that foot-and-mouth might spread to their now healthy herds, and by a desire to assist in the program for erasing the disease from the entire Republic of Mexico, a new cattlemen's group—the Northern Mexico Cattle Raisers—has

recently been organized. It has pledged complete support of the eradication campaign and cooperation with the Mexico-United States commission now at work in central Mexico's infected area.

Nine additional United States indemnity paymasters have been assigned to work with the 33 already in Mexico on foot-and-mouth assignments. The positions call for personal integrity and a thorough command of the Spanish language, besides complete familiarity with United States government procedures required in the preparation of money disbursement records.

The first shipments of mules from the United States recently arrived to aid Mexican farmers whose oxen have been sacrificed in the foot-and-mouth campaign. The Mexico-United States commission announces that almost 1,000 of the long-eared animals are now awaiting distribution to rural points from Mexico City, and will later be joined by more of their fellows. In addition, 14,500 mules from northern Mexico states have already been distributed in the stricken central areas (mules are immune to the disease); and mule harness and modern steel plows are also being distributed.

Cuba's awareness of the foot-and-mouth disease threat has taken form in decisive precautionary activities: Soon after the Mexican outbreak, a Cuban committee was appointed to study quarantine methods employed in the United States; Mexico was also visited for observation of the combative measures employed there. After the group reported in, the Cuban government arranged for establishment of a quarantine office in the ministry of agriculture to provide for thorough inspection at all ports and airports of clothing, baggage, etc., owned by passengers coming from countries having foot-and-mouth trouble.

One of the alleviating measures being considered after closing of the United States border to Mexican meat is still in the rumor stage. Under it, beef might be canned at Juarez, and at other Chihuahua points for export in refrigerator ships from Tampico, after proper equipment is installed there.

Four units of the United States army's traveling machine shops have been sent to Mexico City for duty in the areas infected by foot-and-mouth disease. These mobile shops will play a key role in speeding up the eradication campaign, by saving about 30 per cent in the time necessary for field maintenance and repair work.

Members of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Subcommittee investigating the campaign in Mexico believe it may take one and one half to two years to eliminate the disease completely, and that 1,000,000 cattle and 2,000,000 hogs, sheep and goats will have to be killed.

## Coloradans Forgather In Their 80th Annual

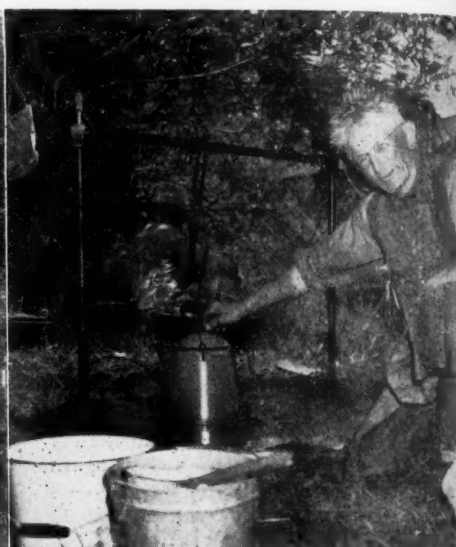
**W**ELL OVER 600 LIVESTOCK PEOPLE registered at Steamboat Springs on June 26 for the three-day 80th annual convention of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association.

In taking up the various matters on the agenda, delegates and their guests crowded every session to listen to open discussions and a list of speakers that included Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National; State Sanitary Com-

missioner R. M. Gow; Dan Hughes, chairman of the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands; L. M. Pexton, president of the Denver Union Stockyards Company. Other speakers: Governor Lee Knous; John R. Seaman, chairman of the Colorado Tax Commission; Wilson McCarthy, president of the National Western Stock Show and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; A. A. Blakley, president of the Denver Livestock Exchange; Byron Mock, regional administrator for the Bureau of Land Management; Brand Commissioner Ed Paul; Harry Beirne, brand inspector in charge; Dr. Edgar Heiny, BAI inspector in charge.

A. E. Headlee of Canon City was elected president for the coming year; Henry Bledsoe, Cheraw, vice-president; Dr. B. F. Davis, Denver, secretary; George Green, Golden, treasurer. The board of control consists of A. H. Norrell, Walden; Don Collins, Kit Carson; Lucas McOllough, Monte Vista; A. T. McCarty, Trinidad; Frank Fehling, Nathrop; O. S. Perry, Toponas, and A. A. Blakley, Denver.

In drawing up their resolutions, the Coloradans held in abeyance the one on the sale of public lands, pending actual introduction of any related measure in the Congress. Other resolutions consid-



Informality keynotes Southern Colorado chuckwagon, during Colorado convention in late June. In the customary order: Mrs. Don Collins, Kit Carson, new president of the Cow-Belles, and the auxiliary's retiring head, Mrs. Arthur Amick, Meeker. Center: On the banks of Soda Creek, which runs through Steamboat Springs. Far right: "Sour-Dough John" Arnett, famous roundup cook of the area who has for many years officiated at the chuckwagon feed.



**Colorado meeting—**  
Top left, in left-to-right order: Floyd Beach, Delta, chairman, Forest Advisory Board; Elmer Headlee, Monte Vista, president of the association; Tom Stevens, Gunnison. Top right: Henry Bledsoe, Cheraw, vice-president; Oda Mason, Laramie, past president of Wyoming's state group; M. W. Standish, Olathe; Kelso Musser, Delta. Below—Chow Time: Mrs. Chas. P. Murphy, Spicer; W. F. McWilliams, Delhi; Dr. B. F. Davis, re-elected to his 25th year of service as secretary of the organization. In the group at right: Lyman Linger, Longmont; George S. Green, Golden, once again named treasurer, as he has been for the past 15 years; Harry Beirne, state brand inspector; Mrs. Linger.



ered and adopted endorsed the Nicholson land management plan as reported; opposed any present change in tariff policy; protected amendment of the 28-36-hour law as unnecessarily burdensome to shippers and transportation agencies alike; urged ample funds for speedy eradication of foot-and-mouth disease from this continent and the unmodified retention of the Tariff Act of 1930.

They further urged reduction of all nonessential federal departmental appropriations; strongly recommended a specific appropriation to pay for federal meat inspection; pledged support of the National Live Stock and Meat Board; asked cooperation of the Colorado State Patrol with the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, brand commissioners and brand inspectors; urged completion of a United States-Mexico border fence and unrelaxed quarantine maintenance; pledged any needed cooperation with the Border States Foot-and-Mouth Disease Board; encouraged shipment of Colorado cattle to the Denver market; suggested that forest permittees try to attend congressional hearings.

Finally, the cattlemen urged officials of the state to be prepared with authority to appropriate moneys which might be needed in the event foot-and-mouth disease should ever invade Colorado; requested the game and fish commission to be on the lookout for illegal hunting practices and stealing of livestock carcasses under protection of big-game licenses; urged members to cooperate fully with the state tax commission; asked recording of brands prior to Jan. 1; asked for a post-season big-game kill where necessary to stop overpopulation of such game in the state and for Forest Service assurance of endeavors to keep big-game numbers in balance on forest reserves.

Sessions of the State Forest Advisory Board, chairmanned by Floyd Beach and held simultaneously with the annual meeting, produced a set of resolutions which in turn asked that individual permittees or the local advisory board be given time to arrange for competent advisors as to range conditions when a survey is to be made on any given range. They asked for joint permittee-Forest Service representative inspection when cuts are to be made for protection, as originally promised, and favored immediate abolition of cuts on transfer. They asked, also, that game numbers be frozen at a figure commensurate with proper range use so that further cuts in livestock numbers be not imposed to make room for added game; asked appropriate congressional ear-marking of funds for range improvement and other necessary services and the elimination of spending for propaganda purposes; asked provision for an appeal of protested decisions in courts of competent jurisdiction, with cuts deferred in such cases until final decision is made; want thorough investigation of the "forest set-up."

With the vote swinging back and forth between Grand Junction, which put in a

strong bid, and Boulder, the decision went in the end to Boulder, as the site of next year's convention.

## NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION HOLDS QUARTERLY MEETING

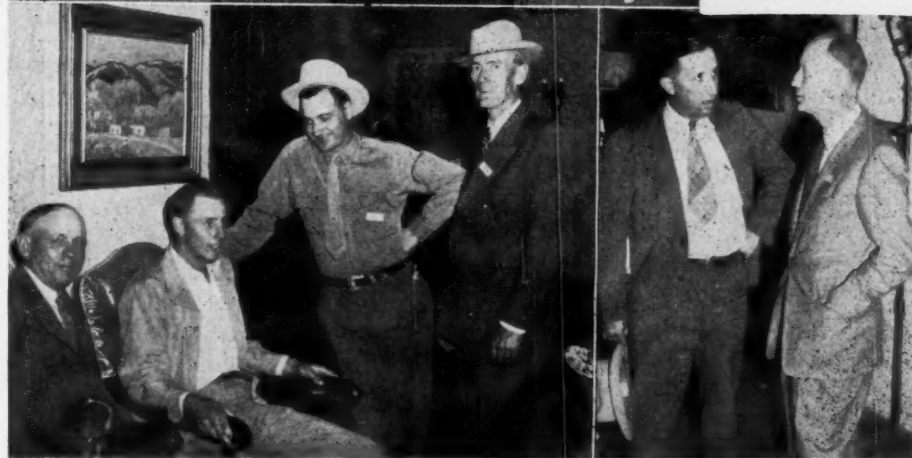
Resolutions adopted at a quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association at Raton urged legislation (S. 1359) providing for management by the Bureau of Land Management of certain areas acquired by the government in an experimental land purchase program and through transfers with railroads; urged construction of a Mexico-U. S. border fence; recommended removal of army testing site from New Mexico to an area such as Bikini; endorsed H. R. 3429 providing for disposition of money received under sections 10 and 15 of the Taylor act; endorsed principles of H. R. 3414 providing for sale of isolated tracts of the public domain; requested livestock representation on the car service bureau of the ICC; recommended employment of a state veterinarian; recommended selection of a man with an agricultural education and experience as president of the A & M College;

asked for continued appropriation for federal meat inspection; opposed change in 28-36 hour law, and favored the Bullwinkle-Reed bill.

## Association Notes

California's first junior group has just been organized under the name Butte Valley Junior Cattlemen's Association, with the following officers: Graeme Stewart, president; Howard Beck, vice-president; Lora Fruax, secretary; Shirley Stevenson, treasurer. The 18 members present for the initial meeting have already adopted a constitution and sent in a contribution to the California Cattlemen's Association. All of the youngsters hold membership also in the Junior American National.

Among resolutions adopted some weeks ago by the Mohave Livestock Association in Arizona was one supporting a congressional bill to turn the Remount Service over to the secretary of agriculture; one requesting Bureau of Land Management investigation of fraudulent



The New Mexico quarterly meeting, at Raton: Top—Forrest Atchley, Greenville; Geo. Ellis, Bell Ranch; J. H. Knox, head of animal husbandry department, state college; A. D. Brownfield, Deming. Center—B. A. Christmas, Las Cruces; F. L. Schneider, Albuquerque; President Geo. Godfrey, Animas; W. A. McDonald, El Paso. Bottom—J. R. Morgan, Roy; T. J. Heiman, Jr., Mosquero; Canuto Gonzales, Roy, deputy sheriff; Frank Gumm, Jr., Far right — Everett Dennis, Scottsbluff, Nebr.; Fred Beier, of BAE, Denver.

practices in getting mining law lands for home sites and other such uses; the elimination of excess regional staff personnel in cases where the district grazer can efficiently handle local situations without extra travel expense.

Burl Wamsley was elected president of the North Park Stock Growers Association at Walden where about 65 individuals recently gathered. They heard speeches by Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association, who said it would take at least two years to clean up the foot-and-mouth outbreak in Mexico, and Roy Green, president of the Colorado A & M College, who said he looked for the low spot in cattle numbers to come about 1953 and forecast that cattle prices would decline three or four years sooner than that.

Two Montana meetings were: (1) Judith Basin County Stockmen's Association at Stanford June 14 where Ed Arnott, Utica, was elected president; Thomas Watson, Hobson, vice-president; Allan Nelson, secretary, and N. O. Husband, treasurer. (2) Hill County Stock Growers Association at Havre in June. Howard Sailor, Gildford, was elected president; Gerald Richardson, Simpson, vice-president, and Barney Haley, Havre, secretary.

E. P. Hazard, Saguache, Colo., is the new president of Colorado Wool Growers.

## Association Sidelights

Complete records of the proceedings for every meeting held by the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association since the very first one in 1867 are now housed in Colorado State Historical Society files, where they were transferred by the secretary, Dr. B. F. Davis, in 1935. Just prior to the June convention at Steamboat Springs, Dr. Davis went on the air in Denver with a background story of some of the problems that beset the stockmen of those early days. Among them were recurring Indian uprisings; cattle thievery; losses from Texas fever; public lands management (even then!).

J. Edgar Dick, one-time chief of the livestock and meat division of the western district of the War Food Administration, is now assistant secretary in the California Cattlemen's Association. He has a wide experience in the industry and will give particular attention to developing market information service for the benefit of CCA members, says secretary Dan C. McKinney.

The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association is sponsoring an essay contest open to 4-H and FFA boys and girls in New Mexico on the subject "Why All Grazing Agencies Should Be Placed Under One Government Department Head."

The purpose is to promote creative business thinking among the young people. The contest will be managed by the New Mexico extension service and the state vocational educational organization and will offer prizes totaling more than \$100.

"We try to do a little serious work each meeting, along with our fun." So reports Mrs. Lawrence McDonald in Cattlelog about Douglas Cowbelles (Arizona) activities, explaining that the Arizona Children's Home at Tucson "has thanked us for sox, towels, etc., sent last month. Now we have packed another box with slips which our members made." This is commendable work.

Officers of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho cattle associations met at Ontario, Ore., to formulate plans for a permanent organization to work on standardization of livestock laws and regulations on brand inspection, disease, etc., affecting their states. These officers will meet again on Aug. 4-5 at Pendleton, Ore.

Leon Weeks, secretary of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, says that membership in that organization is at an all-time high—1,966 members.

Rustling is coming in for considerable attention up northwest:

The Grays Harbor Livestock Association, newly formed affiliate of the



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Square dancers take over at New Mexico as an interested audience watches.

Washington Cattlemen's Association, is getting after its main objective by posting a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of cattle rustlers. The group's president, C. H. Roberts of Ocosta, announces the Grays Harbor board of county commissioners is backing up the campaign with

a standing offer of \$125 to anyone bringing in information leading to such cattle theft convictions.

Last month we said that plans were laid for a state-wide cattlemen's association in Oklahoma. Fact is such an organization—the Oklahoma Cattlemen's As-

sociations, Inc.—was formed earlier this year, with J. O. Selman, president of the Northwest Oklahoma association, as president; Wayne Rowe of the Southwest Oklahoma association, vice-president, and Bill Bland, secretary of the Northwest association, secretary-treasurer. Other groups that go to make up the OCA, Inc., are the Osage Cattlemen's Association and the Blue Stem Cattlemen's Association.

Directors of the Washington Cattlemen's Association decided to accept an invitation from Okanogan County cattlemen to hold their next meeting in Okanogan in May, 1948.

### LEAGUE URGES SAFEGUARDS IN USE OF 'COYOTE GETTER'

The Izaak Walton League (Colorado division) in a resolution recognizes the value of the so-called "coyote-getter" or cyanide bomb in predatory animal control when used by trained hunters but believes it may harm many beneficial creatures when indiscriminately placed by untrained persons, and recommends (1) that no "coyote-getters" be sold except to bona fide landowners, (2) that it shall be unlawful to sell the device without furnishing an appropriate and distinct printed warning notice and (3) that purchasers agree in writing to fix such notice prominently adjacent to the place where the device is deposited.

## Can You Recognize These Cattle-Killers —by their symptoms?

**A.\*** History of sudden deaths. Sick animal is feverish and excitable, later depressed. Abdominal pain. Carries head low and lags behind herd. Respiration rapid. Lessened milk flow in dairy cattle. Swellings on various parts of body that pit on pressure, if infected by insect bite.

**B.\*** Sudden onset. May first notice lameness or just depression, fever, and tremors. Swellings appear in muscles of shoulder, hip, breast, back or flank. At first hot and painful to touch. Later extensive, and crackle on pressure. Complete lack of appetite, prostration, congested membranes of the eye and mouth, difficult breathing, rapid pulse and high fever.

**C.\*** High temperature, loss of appetite. Swellings that pit on pressure may appear around head, throat, and neck. Difficult breathing, copious discharge of mucus from mouth and blood-stained fluid from nostrils. Muscular tremors. Later in the disease intestinal infection may be evidenced by diarrhea (may be bloody), tucked up abdomen, and rapid loss of flesh. Dull sunken eyes.

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\*Answers: A—Anthrax; B—Blackleg; C—Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Shipping Fever). Symptoms indicate probability of these diseases, but autopsy or laboratory examination of the infected tissues may be necessary before positive diagnosis can be made.



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# Tips On Judging Feeder Cattle

By Joseph Muir, Extension Animal Husbandman, State College of Washington

**B**EEF CATTLE ARE PRODUCED for just one main purpose nowadays—pounds of meat. Thus, the production and feeding of beef cattle is pointed in the direction of producing profitably high quality nutritious tender meat from fast-gaining, early-maturing blocky type beef cattle. In selecting beef cattle for the feedlot it is well to keep in mind some fundamental points. Every rancher will agree that livestock judging is the basis of all animal husbandry. The full and correct knowledge of an animal's form and function is necessary for successful production. The outward appearance of an animal usually gives a good idea of its value as a breeder or a feeder. It is impossible to look at an animal and tell just what it will do, of course, but from experience we know that certain types generally produce desired results. There is perhaps no business that relies so much upon eye judgment as does the livestock industry. Judging is sound reasoning. Thus if we are in the business of producing pounds of meat, let's reason what we want in a feeder animal.

Each part of an animal has a relative value. In meat animals the loin is first in importance. That is where the high priced cuts are found. Next in importance come the hindquarters, back and ribs, then shoulders, neck and brisket. We know that above all else a beef animal should have plenty of muscle or natural fleshing. We also know that the shorter and thicker the muscle the more tender it is. Thus the ideal meat-type animal is one of a short deep-bodied, blocky, low-set form. This type has the ability to transform feed into meat more efficiently. The first step is to get a mental impression of what an ideal animal should look like.

## What to Look For

In judging feeder cattle you will find animals vary in type and conformation. This is where your sound reasoning comes in—to fit the animals into their right places as to their ability, to know how they will look when they come out of the feedlot. Now, keeping in mind that these animals produce more meat if they are blocky, short-legged or low-set, deep bodied, square-rumped and full-quartered, with short neck and broad head, consider these points when judging them. From the side consider: 1. Length and depth of body. 2. Length and straightness of legs. 3. Straightness of top and underline. 4. Depth of heart girth and flank. 5. Depth of quarter or round. 6. Length of neck and its blend into the shoulder. 7. Sideview of head. 8. General balance and fullness. 9. Tightness of frame.

It is generally accepted that a broad, short head with a wide muzzle make the most efficient beef producers, and bet-

ter feeders. This thickness and shortness of head and muzzle usually is reflected throughout the animal in general thickness. Looking at an animal from the rear, consider: 1. Uniformity of width from front to rear. 2. Width over the top. 3. Levelness of rump. 4. Setting of tail. 5. Width, depth and fullness of quarter. 6. Trimness of middle. 7. Prominence or smoothness of hooks. 8. Fullness of twist.

From the front, consider these points:

1. Check impression of top received from rear view.
2. Head—look for width, shortness and size of eye and nostril.
3. Width of chest floor.
4. Trimness and neatness of dewlap and brisket.
5. Length and setting of front legs.
6. Amount and quality of bone. (Flatness and medium size indicate good bone quality.)

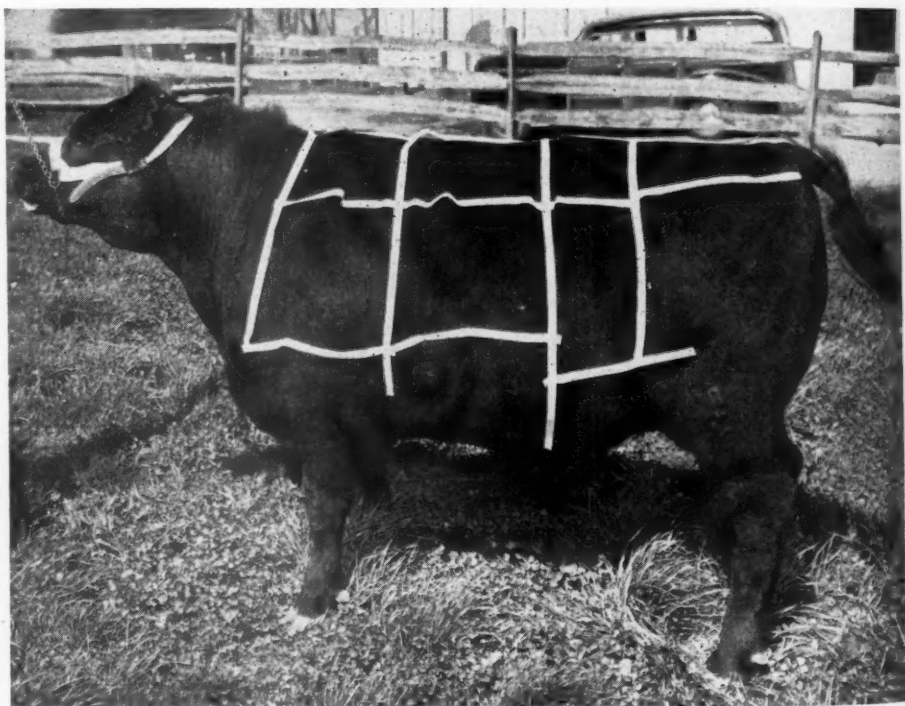
In all views obtain a definite impression of the animal's type, smoothness of frame, balance and compactness, keeping in mind that blocky form. Also use some imagination in attempting to visualize how these animals will look when fat. You can usually put the fat on the ribs and fill in the crops, but it is very hard to shorten the legs by feed. Thus the

importance of having that blocky, thick-muscled type to begin with.

It has been generally proven that the modern, blocky type animal will produce pounds of meat more efficiently and at less cost in the feedlot than the leggy, upstanding type of animal. Uniformity of a bunch of feeder steers is very important, both in the utilization of feed and general appearance to the buyer. It is seldom necessary to put your hand on feeder cattle. Their type and value can be more nearly appraised at a distance of 20 feet or more from the animal. There is no particular difference between judging feeder cattle than breeding or fat, with the exception that feeder cattle are being selected for certain purposes—such as utilization of certain types of feed, feeding for a certain market and the relative degree of condition indicating the length of time animals will need to be fed to finish them for slaughter.

## Feeding Considerations

Many a man has looked over his corral fence at his feeder cattle and confided in his neighbor, "You know, those steers looked fine when I bought 'em but they're not doing a darn thing." Examples of this kind can largely be prevented if the livestock feeder will keep several points in his mind when he



The taped boxes on this prime Aberdeen-Angus show roughly the areas of different cuts of meat. Reading from left to right on the top row: Box 1, shoulder or chuck area containing the heavy shoulder bone; Box 2, the rib region from where come the rib roasts, one of the best cuts on the animal; Box 3, loin or steak area, from which choice sirloin and porterhouse steaks come; Box 4, the rump, a whole piece of meat without bone; the pot roast region. Bottom row: Box 1, shoulder, chuck area; Box 2, lower or short ribs area; Box 3, the flank, one of the poorer cuts of the carcass; Box 4, top and bottom loin, containing large bone; used for pot roasts, choice hamburger. The neck of the animal is a poor cut, generally used for hamburger. The hindquarters bring the highest price for their meat. The steer shown, owned by Eugene K. Denton Flanders, N. J., is 15 months old and weighs nearly half a ton. Here he is shown being readied for a tour of stock shows.





# Washington



\* One of a series of advertisements based on industrial opportunities in the states served by the Union Pacific Railroad.

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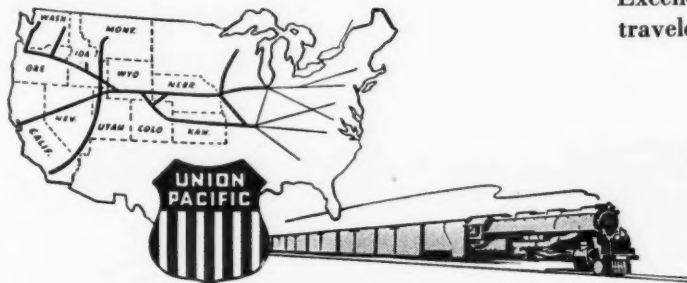
diately supply to concerns engaged in processing and packing.

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## UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE STRATEGIC MIDDLE ROUTE

sets out to purchase feeders for the year. There are several things to consider beside the type, quality and uniformity of feeder livestock. The farmer has to size up the feed supply he has on hand. Has he sufficient good quality grain? Is the hay of good quality? Or has he a large supply of poor quality of hay, grain and other livestock feed? Does he plan to feed for a long period or is he aiming to warm up steers and get them to market at a certain time? What is the market situation? Has low quality stock been selling to advantage? Also, what is the margin between good and low quality slaughter steers? Many of these questions must be answered beforehand. The feeder should know the nutrients available in the feeds he has on hand or plans to buy. What is the water content, protein, fiber, nitrogen and fat content, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins; and, also, which type of animals will utilize to best advantage the various types of feed?

Let's take a look at some of these questions. It is generally accepted that the most efficient gains are made on younger cattle up to 1,000 pounds in weight. Sufficient quality meat is produced at this weight and cost of gains is lower than on older, heavier cattle. The lighter the steer the more readily he lends himself to orderly marketing, because the lighter and younger the steer the longer he will make economical gains after reaching a marketable finish. This gives the feeder a much longer period in which to choose a market for the product of his feedlot. Young beef cattle can be handled by many different methods. Some of these are:

1. Creep feed spring calves and market from October to January.
2. Feed early fall calves and market from April to August.
3. Winter feed fall weaned calves and market from June to December.
4. Feed liberally fall weaned calves, graze to midsummer, then full feed in drylot 100 days and market from August to November.
5. Winter weaned calves, full feed in drylot during spring and summer and market from August to November.
6. Start lightweight stock yearlings on feed in late summer, early fall or midwinter and market from January to August.

In all cases these cattle should reach the market well finished and weighing under 1,000 pounds. Quality is of considerable importance. As a general rule plain cattle sell to advantage in the spring and good quality in the fall.

Sex must be considered in selecting feeder cattle. Heifers will usually finish in 140 to 150 days and sell about as well as steers if marketed under 800 pounds. Marketing older heifers is more difficult, not because she stock does not make good food but because of unfair practices and discrimination built up against heifers and still found in the livestock market. Federal meat grading will eventually be a great aid in eliminating prejudice against she stock for meat.

## A Major Point

Margin is a very important and tricky point. The difference between the sale and cost price per hundredweight is referred to as margin. Wise feeders figure the two following margin factors at the time of purchase:

1. That the greater the weight of the cattle when purchased the smaller the margin that must be had in order to cover the loss sustained from selling the increase in weight for less than it cost. That is, it costs more to put on a pound of gain in the feedlot than it will sell for on the market.
2. The cost per hundredweight. The more the cattle cost per hundredweight, the smaller the necessary margin. In other words, the higher the cost the less the loss suffered on the increased weight with no margin at all.

The experience one has had with a given feed is a factor in successful feeding. Too often a feeder buys up a new

feed at a bargain only to find that his lack of knowledge of this new feed causes him no end of trouble. If the farmer has on hand a quantity of poor quality feedstuffs it is perhaps to his advantage to purchase the cheaper kind of feeders, such as cows, crossbred dairy-beef steers, or off-type poor quality feeders. It is also safe to say that good quality feed should go into top quality animals. Feedlot experience usually bears out this point. The financial risk involved is usually not so serious if this procedure is followed. In selecting feeder cattle learn the areas or ranches where the top quality is produced. Check up and find out the types and breeders who are putting out fast-gaining, early-maturing steers.

## MODERN HELPMEET'S ROLE

Women went to work during the war for the big money and the patriotism. Now many apparently are going back to work to keep up with the h. c. of l.

## "STICKS AND STONES"

By F. H. SINCLAIR

FOR THE PAST TWO OR THREE years, the livestock industry has been receiving plenty of publicity—and what publicity! The anvil chorus started during the meat shortage, shortly before the demise of the OPA, and has continued and widened up to the present time. Government flunkies, radio commentators, labor leaders, the press, mountain club, sportsmens', 'dude ranchers' and other periodicals have printed reams of critical material—and some of the articles have been vituperative and venomous. All are the work of skilled writers—men who make their living by the facile use of the typewriter or the radio—and who have built up wide followings and who, unfortunately, are deemed authorities on any subject they choose to discuss either verbally or on the printed page. The hammers are still out—and, make no mistake about it, this publicity is damaging the livestock industry. Tearing-down processes are more readily assimilable by the reading or listening public than the building-up processes. This is a well known and accepted fact to all advertising experts. Occasionally an industry or business has had some unfortunate circumstance happen to it which has given it a black eye with the public. To re-establish itself requires much time and money expenditure—and, even with skilled planning, the effort sometimes turns out to be a failure. No industry can long stand being pilloried before the public. The livestock industry is no exception.

Shortly before the abolition of price control, the labor leaders, spurred on by radio commentators, such as Cecil Brown, a news analyst who is reputed to have a great listening audience, accused the stockmen of withholding beef animals from the market for the sole purpose of

forcing the abandonment of price controls. Brown daily broadcast the story of a cattleman's strike. He continues to do so at intervals, even up to the time this is written. While the accusation is absurd, it is not the purpose of this article to answer any of the indictments made by critics of the stockman. The charge of overgrazing, of course, dates back to the earliest days of the New Deal. During the 1934-36 drouth stockmen were charged with being responsible for the lack of rainfall, for erosion and for about everything that had happened to the range states' economy.

In the January and February, 1947, issues of Harper's Magazine, Bernard DeVoto, said to be an instructor in an eastern college, had two articles containing this charge of overgrazing and other accusations against the livestock industry. Harper's is a respected publication and can be presumed by its readers to publish articles which are authentic. Efforts to answer this series of articles did not meet with success, although several prominent stockmen, and this writer, offered articles which were well authenticated with facts.

When the Joint Public Lands committee, representing both cattlemen and sheepmen, was organized (and before that committee had made any recommendations to Congress) a veritable flood of articles appeared, so vituperative in their character, the reader was amazed at their contents and wondered how any editorial staff would accept such vicious attacks on an industry as important as that of meat production, without more substantial facts to support them. Charges were made of a long grab by stockmen, overgrazing, an attempt to despoil the national parks, denude the national forests, destroy the nations' water re-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER





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In all of the 48 states there are 35,000 breeders of Registered Herefords. In the past year they recorded over 1/3 million calves. This represents 74 per cent of all beef cattle recordings for the period.

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Each year more and more farmers, ranchers and businessmen turn to Herefords because of their inherent and superior ability to make maximum gains on grass, roughage and other available feeds.

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August, 1947

# SALES

**AUGUST  
31  
NEVADA**

## 7TH ANNUAL NEVADA BULL SALE

SPONSORED BY NEVADA STATE LIVESTOCK SHOW  
AND ELKO COUNTY FAIR

**Fair Grounds, Elko**

**115 HEREFORDS**

9:30 A. M.

DONALD DROWN, Sale Manager

**September  
8 & 9  
South  
Dakota**

7th Annual and Herd Reduction Sale.

## TRIPLE U HEREFORD RANCH

GETTYSBURG, SOUTH DAKOTA

**75 BULLS**

Write for catalog. Ranch is located 5 miles east and 1 mile south of Gettysburg. This herd is strong in WHR breeding.

**300 FEMALES**

**OCTOBER  
26-27  
MONTANA**

## Tri-State Hereford Futurity

MILES CITY, MONTANA  
Eastern Montana Fair Grounds

**122 HEAD**

The Cream of the Crop of  
3 States

Norm Warsinske,  
Sale Mgr.

Box 1497, Billings, Mont.



**4TH  
ANNUAL  
SALE**

Write  
for  
catalog.

**November  
5 and 6  
Colorado**

## Midwest Hereford Association

For a catalog listing the 40 BULLS and 25 FEMALES which sell in the auction, write to S. S. "Vet" Chase, Holyoke, Colo. You will like the strong pedigrees, and when you get to the sale you will like the good cattle.

**HOLYOKE, COLORADO**

The reputation and quality of our Herefords are a matter of community pride.

**September  
27  
North  
Dakota**

## COMPLETE DISPERSION

OF OST REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Sale at Mandan Sales Ring, Mandan, No. Dak., 12 M., September 27

Bulls — 6 Yearling Heifers — 40 Cows and Bred Heifers — 27 Calves.

For catalog write Adam Ost, G. P. Ost or Fred Ost, Beulah, No. Dak.

sources, ruin scenic areas and exterminate the wildlife of the West. It was further charged that stockmen would prevent tourists, outdoor enthusiasts, hunters and fishermen from having access to the outdoor, mountain, game and water-course areas. It was also charged that stockmen were attempting to prevent war veterans from settling on the public domain. Among the publications which printed articles were Sports Afield, Field and Stream, The Dude Rancher, Trail and Timberline and the daily press, including Denver and Cheyenne newspapers. Attempts to answer these articles with well documented statements of facts were rejected by the publishers, for one reason or another—and for the

most part very flimsy reasons. The Izaak Walton League published a booklet of some 60 pages which echoed the charges. This organization claims a very large membership. The total coverage of all of these publications can be estimated to run into hundreds of thousands. Sports Afield published two articles, one by Carhart and one by Voight. These articles were reprinted in pamphlet form. They were widely circulated. In fact, Ted Kesting, editorial director of the Sports Afield magazine, wrote this writer that a second printing of the pamphlets was necessary. The amazing thing about this propaganda campaign was that Denver and Cheyenne newspapers, papers published in cities whose economy

profited in millions of dollars from livestock production—printed highly condemnatory articles. Denver has long sought to be called the livestock capitol of America, and yet its papers had no hesitancy in criticizing an industry which contributes heavily to the economy of not only the city of Denver, but the entire state of Colorado. The dude ranchers, who capitalize on the livestock industry, have, according to the list of members printed in their publication, 92 (more or less) dude rancher members. There are about three times that number of associate members that are business houses, located in towns and cities in western states. It is rather paradoxical to find business houses that depend upon stockmen for their year-around business supporting a publication by advertisements and by associate membership in an organization which condemns the livestock industry. The Izaak Walton League went so far as to claim that the tourist business brought more money into the state of Wyoming than did the livestock industry!

Attempts to offer rebuttal to all of these articles were ineffective. Only Trail and Timberline would accept a reply—and then the editors reserved the privilege of editing the material submitted. That this campaign was effective is evidenced by the fact that congressmen from western states reported receiving a flood of protests against changes in the public land administration and disposal—even though no bills had been introduced in Congress. Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana reported receiving protests from labor unions—labor unions who could not have had either knowledge or contact with any part of the public domain. There appeared in the Congressional Record, inserted by a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, a letter of protest against the cattleman's "steal," originating from a fish and game commissioner of Pennsylvania—a gentleman who could have absolutely no familiarity with Taylor grazing lands or the livestock industry.

Sportsmen's association, local in character, influenced by sporting magazines, passed resolutions condemning the stockman, and many of these sportsmen's groups were composed of merchants or employees of merchants who derive their income from livestock products. Let no one underestimate the damage this publicity has done. It will be remembered that Life Magazine published an article which it afterward repudiated, with reference to the sanitary embargo against South American cattle importations. While it did much to repair the erroneous impression it had created, the story made it much more difficult for American stockmen to get action when the epidemic broke out in Mexico. The situation was not considered very serious by eastern newspapers. The charge that stockmen were on a strike was unquestionably what prompted President Truman to raise the embargo on Mexican cattle.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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August



Here we have the spectacle of one of America's primary industries—for it is a primary industry—castigated and flayed, for the most part, by people who have no acquaintance with the business—and who probably fail to realize that it involves more than a numerically small group of somewhat quaint individuals who dwell out in the wilds.

It is perhaps just as well that replies to this publicity were not accepted, because the industry would thus have been placed on the defensive, and as an economic factor in the United States the business of meat production certainly does not have anything that it need defend. However, it can be noted that none of the business interests in the West—either individually or through the many civic organizations—showed the slightest interest in standing by the stockmen who play such an important part in the range states' economy. This indifference has been very evident in the case of the woolgrowers. There has not been much evidence of moral support from the business community in the plight of the sheepman or the fact that the great income from the wool growing industry to western states is seriously threatened with extinction.

J. Elmer Brock, in addressing the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, deplored the lack of understanding on the part of Wyoming citizens, and equal lack of concern for the livestock production business. He urged that livestock men make a determined effort to educate those outside the industry to realize the importance of livestock production to their states. This is a sound and wise proposal. It is amazing how little most townspeople know about livestock methods and economy. They know nothing about the industry even as applied to their own locality. When any other industry is threatened, they immediately take up the cudgels in its defense but they are utterly indifferent to the stockman and his difficulties—even to the point where a campaign of vilification against stockmen is not only accepted but actually supported. The stockman needs the cooperation of others, particularly those who profit from his economy. It is all right for the stockmen to gather at annual association meetings, complain to one another and pass resolutions. However, the general public does not hear the complaints or read the resolutions.

The livestock business has grown up. It needs press agency—and public relations effort—and it needs it from the ground up. It will cost money—some say. Of course it will cost money—but not as much as may be expected. It costs money every time the livestock industry gets a setback. Livestock men—that is, range producers—it may be truthfully said, are numerically small as a group by themselves; but if all those who make their living directly or indirectly from the industry are considered, along with the feeders, the packinghouse employees and employers, it constitutes a

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## COLORADO

### 200 HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

#### 50 Head Bulls 18-20 Mo.

These bulls are conveniently located at our 2 Bar 2 Ranch, 4 miles southeast of Denver on State Highway No. 83. Call or write us regarding this offering.

#### RUGGED PAINTER TYPE RANGE BULLS

#### 150 Head Yearling Bulls

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28 Aberdeen-Angus Bulls,  
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In our herd are grandsons of Black Prince of Sunbeam—Ellenmere 85th, Envious Blackcap B 6th, Eventuation of Page, Revolution 100th—all International Grand Champions. As herd bulls we also use Ellenmere 661, by J. C. Penney's Ellenmere 487. A son of Envious Blackcap B 10th and a double-bred grandson of Revolution 81st. Many other famous cattle are represented. You are invited to come see them any time.

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Wichita 6, Kan.  
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6-8313 Res.; 5-3868 Farm  
We use no nurse cows.  
Our bulls do well for  
others. They are devel-  
oped for breeding and  
well fleshed.

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Sold out of range bulls. Have a few very choice yearling herd leaders for sale at any time. Range bulls will sell at private treaty beginning Oct. 10.

IF YOU SEE,  
YOU'LL BUY

#### F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Also a carload  
of heifers, open  
or bred

huge industry, one that is of such economic importance that it does not need to take a slap in the face, provided all people realize its dietary and economic importance. The feeder, the packer and the consumer—to say nothing of those who merchandise the processed product—need the range cattleman. Grass-fed animals have the frame and foundation upon which the final product is built. Without grass, the consumer would get inferior meats which would be so costly that only a small percentage of the population would be able to afford good fresh meats but would be relegated to a sausage diet, implemented by soybeans or other protein substitutes. It is incredible that an industry as large as the meat production business should be so taken for granted in these United States—and be in such a position that it is open to criticism (and damaging criticism) from non-essential elements whose sole object in the economic scheme of things is recreation. The economic strength of the industry should be publicized in every state which enjoys its benefits. Many of the residents of western states, in the business world, are newcomers—people who are unfamiliar with the livestock industry and what it means to their own prosperity and well-being. These people should be educated. Modest campaigns by state associations can do much to enlighten these people—

as well as some long-time residents who are totally ignorant of the fact that livestock produces new wealth—permanent wealth—in the community. It is time the industry awakened to the danger. We may say "Sticks and stones may break my bones but names will never hurt me!" But this philosophy is a mighty dangerous one. If protests to Washington came from every sort of businessman and professional man who derives his income, in whole or in part, from the wool growing industry, the sheepman would have had strong support in his campaign to survive. It can happen to the cowman too! Some of the articles which have reached thousands of readers suggested kicking the stockman off the national forests and off the public domain—and it is just plain dam foolishness to think that the thousands of sincere but misled people who read that suggestion won't conclude that the stockman is a greedy plutocrat aiming at a huge land grab—the theft of lands belonging to "all the people." We have been riding on top of the waves—and what goes up usually comes down!

#### HIDE CONTROLS LIFTED

Export controls on all types of hides, skins and leather products ended June 1. Heavyweight cattle hides were removed from export licensing control on Apr. 1.

## MOLLIN CLARIFIES

(Continued from Page 8)

lic lands in the West did not permit their being homesteaded under any of the laws previously in operation for this purpose. As a result, the Taylor Grazing Act was passed as a stop-gap measure, "pending final disposition of the lands."

Some have advocated that these lands should pass back to the states. This was the course taken in Canada some years ago when the Dominion granted to the several provinces all the public lands remaining, not in national parks or other such reserves.

The Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands, after several meetings, recommended that an effort be made to secure legislation that would permit individual permittees in Taylor grazing districts to purchase the lands on which they operated, if they wished to do so, but with full protection of their existing rights if they did not elect so to purchase.

The propaganda that followed the publicity given this proposal has been the most vicious we have ever seen. Stockmen have been pictured as land grabbers and land stealers, and nationally-known magazine men have presented distorted information giving only the

bureaucratic side of the story. It has been made to appear that if this proposal were to become law, the big cattlemen would gobble up the little cattlemen. This is the oldest trick in the book of the bureaucrats. Every time the national associations sponsor anything the bureaus do not like, the propaganda machine begins to turn out this old story. It has also been said that if the individual stockman did not care to purchase, someone else would do so. This would not be possible under the plan proposed by the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands.

3. There is a further important public land matter pending. A year ago, Secretary Krug appointed Rex Nicholson to make a survey of the public lands under the control of the new Bureau of Land Management, for the purpose of making a recommendation as to the administrative set-up under the Taylor Grazing Act, the handling of Section 14 and Section 15 lands, etc. Mr. Nicholson conferred with the National Taylor Advisory Council and the Joint Live Stock Committee on Public Lands, and in due time a detailed report was presented to Secretary Krug. It contemplated an 8-cent fee on Taylor grazing permits and outlined a detailed set-up for the administration of that act, showing just what the personnel was to be at the national, regional and local levels. This

plan was approved by the representatives of the industry, but the only portion of it that Secretary Krug put into effect was the increase in the grazing fee, from 5 cents to 8 cents per a.u.m. The department had previously got into a severe jam with the House Appropriations Committee which was insisting that the portion of the appropriation which was properly chargeable against the livestock industry should be no greater than the amount of the fees paid by stockmen which was retained in the federal treasury. The Nicholson plan was for the purpose of bringing into balance the amount of the grazing fees remaining in the treasury for administrative purposes with the cost of the set-up outlined therein. To make this possible, it required an amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act, calling for a redistribution of the grazing fees.

After the new 8-cent fee had been put into effect, on May 1, 1947, the Bureau of Land Management sat tight and failed to give any encouragement to moves to amend the law so as to bring the administrative cost and the fees retained by the federal government into balance, until it became apparent that the appropriation committees would not grant the funds desired for administration until this was done. In the meantime, permittees were urged by representatives of the Taylor Grazing Service to wire their congressmen demanding that the appropriations be increased. Many stockmen did not understand that the only way to prevent further increases in the grazing fee was to stand pat on the appropriation until the Bureau of Land Management saw fit to cooperate to get the law amended as contemplated in the Nicholson report; further, that unless the law were amended, only 25 per cent of the fees collected would be available for administrative purposes, so that even had fees been increased to 16 per cents per a.u.m., there still would not have been money enough available in the federal treasury to maintain the administrative set-up provided in the Nicholson report.

Belatedly, progress is now being made. Both Congressman Barrett, the chairman of the subcommittee on public lands in the House, and Senator Robertson, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, have introduced bills calling for a redistribution of the grazing fees so that a sufficient amount will be retained in the federal treasury to cover the cost of administration under the Nicholson set-up. After much delay (on its part) the Interior Department has finally approved these bills; but the time is very short before Congress adjourns to get action on them and on a deficiency appropriation bill, which would make the funds thus raised available for administrative purposes. If, because of lack of time, this effort fails now, another effort will be made in January to secure a deficiency appropriation of the

## Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

In my last letter I spoke about the old man blowing up one day and I will tell you about it. We have the water running on the meadows, and all the cattle are in fine condition. We have been so busy with the ranch work that nothing much has happened that you might be interested in with the exception of the event that made the boss blow up. One Sunday a car pulled off the highway and rolled into the ranch and several young men in boots and leather jackets dismounted. They wanted to see the owner of the place and we directed them over to the quarters where the boss stays. In about an hour or so they left and the old man came over to the bunk house and we could plainly see he was all agitated up. He said they represented some oil company in Denver and had ideas of leasing the ranch to drill for oil. He said he told them absolutely nothing doing. He told them this was a cow ranch for the raising of beef and not an oil field. He said they then gave him a long lecture on pitches of escarpments, closed structures, anti clines; in fact taught him about all they knew of geology in which he was not interested. Said the ranch was the center of a great oil field. When they became insistent on securing a lease his southern stubbornness became aroused and he told them no dam young whipper snappers from the eastern slope were going

to befoul this cow ranch with lousy oil derricks, that if the place had to be infested with either oil derricks or the foot and mouth disease he would take the foot and mouth disease, and the sooner they departed from this fair and beautiful valley of skull creek the better it would be for all concerned. He says he came over here 50 years ago to get away from progress and modern education and has lived here in full peace and quietude, most of the time, ever since. Says this present day schooling has developed into an atomic era and that if we could only revert back to the good old log school house days with its three r's of riding and roping and rithmetic how much better off we would be. Says if he could only tolerate women he would secede from the eastern slope with his Skull Creek ranch and join up with the great state of Utah, but that we can readily see he would be between the devil and deep blue sea. He sure blows up at times, worse then Tex would if some one had used his saddle and changed the length of the stirrups. Personally I think these out bursts are what a sycologist would term reactions from being unduly supprest during the days the bureaucrats of the O. P. A. were running our ranch, and that in due time we will all again become calm and serene, but may be not.

Yours truly,  
WILLIAM (Bill) WESCOTT.

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Interior Department. Congressman Barrett's original bill, H.R. 3429, was introduced on May 13, 1947. It was not until almost the end of June that he was able to secure any cooperation from the Interior Department; and an agreement was not reached with that department until July 2, when Mr. Barrett introduced a revised bill, H.R. 4079, and the Interior Department, by letter, indicated its approval of this bill.

(The revised bill proposes separating the 8-cent fee into two parts—one for range improvement; the other, the basic grazing fee. Two cents of the fee will go toward range improvement; 6 cents of it will be divided 12½ per cent to the state and 87½ per cent for administrative purposes. Total estimated revenue is \$866,000. Cost, including fire control, is set forth in the Nicholson report as \$873,000. The bill is now awaiting the President's signature. A deficiency appropriation of \$300,000 for the Grazing Service is also in the making and probably will pass, in which event the service will have some \$764,000 to go on.—Ed.)

Rumors have reached this office that reports have been circulated indicating that the livestock industry was trying to destroy the Taylor Grazing Service through opposition to appropriations sufficient to maintain it on an efficient basis. These rumors are groundless. The facts are as stated above. At no time, nor from any quarter, has there been felt or expressed by any stockman (not even by the most enthusiastic advocates of private ownership) the thought that a reasonable range improvement program should not be kept in full force and effect until such time as some final disposition of the grazing lands has been worked out.

F. E. MOLLIN.

## Obituaries

**PAUL TAUSSIG:** At Rochester, Minn., where he had gone for medical observation. Mr. Taussig, 49, was engaged in the Hereford breeding business with two brothers at Parshall, Colo.; he was a graduate veterinarian and active in many stock raising groups—among them being the American National Live Stock Association, the Colorado State Board of Cattle Inspection and Denver's Western Stock Show Association, of which he was a past director.

**LISLE B. TANNEHILL:** At the age of 80, June 23 in Los Angeles. A Missouri native, Mr. Tannehill was a member of the livestock firm of Tannehill Brothers, operating in Texas, New Mexico and California.

**MRS. JOHN B. SLAUGHTER:** Widow of the late Texas cattle rancher; owner of the U-Lazy-S in Garza County, Texas. Mrs. Slaughter, Kentucky-born, was 89 when she died in June, at Lubbock.

August, 1947

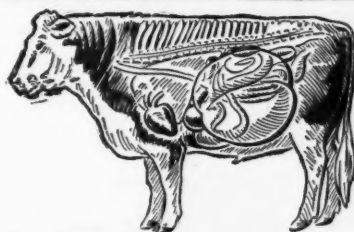
# Get the *Extra Beef* that's in Your Feed

Feed is the expensive part of producing beef. It accounts for 85 per cent of the cost. Often that cost can be cut. Shortchanging the animal won't do it . . . that only means higher costs. The secret is helping the animal to digest and assimilate its feed more completely, more efficiently. And often, all it takes is Free Choice Salt. This is true of hogs . . . of dairy cows . . . of sheep. It's equally true of beef animals. With plenty of salt they look better . . . make faster gains . . . get more good out of their feed . . . The FREE Book below shows how and why. Write for your copy.

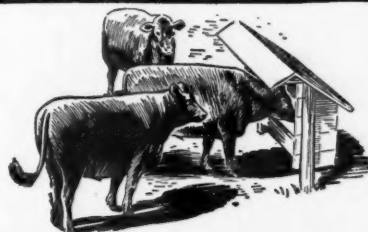
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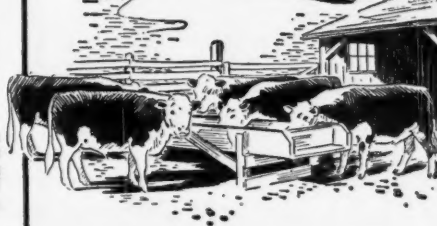
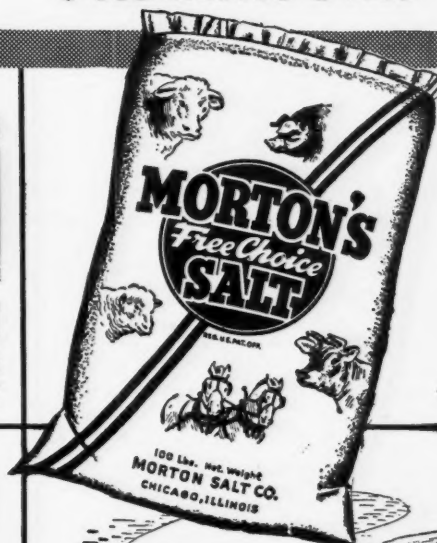
**SALT IS THE MOST ESSENTIAL MINERAL.** It's more than an appetizer. It's actually needed for the proper digestion and assimilation of protein, fats, and carbohydrates. Without it, livestock waste feed. With it, they save feed . . . put on weight rapidly . . . eat less per pound of gain . . . reach market weight earlier.



**SALT STIMULATES DIGESTION.** It supplies chlorine for hydrochloric acid needed in the digestion of protein. It also supplies sodium which is vital for the assimilation and use of fats and carbohydrates in feed. In addition, it helps tone up the entire body.



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# The Price That Demand Built

(From Page 7)

the sanitary embargo, which applies only to live animals or dressed products therefrom.

When it is considered that in some of the comparatively recent pre-war years our imports of cattle, canned and dressed beef, all reduced to a dressed beef basis, amounted to as much as 8 to 9 per cent of our federally inspected slaughter, it is realized what substantial effect the absence of these imports would have upon price.

5. Instead of receiving the customary imports as indicated above, today we are exporting beef and other meats. The Department of Agriculture, when queried on the subject, has insisted that the exports are not of sufficient volume to be accountable for current price levels. Secretary Anderson, in a statement made to the Business Advisory Council in Washington on June 11, declared, in referring to meat exports: "Allocations for commercial export during the current quarter—the April-June period—amount to only about 3 per cent of the U. S. production and are far below allocations for the same period last year."

Referring to statistics supplied by the Department of Agriculture, we find that the total exports of meat for the year ending June 30, 1946, were 589,000 long tons. For the year ending June 30, 1947 (estimating June totals) the exports were 224,000 long tons. The latter figure, reduced to pounds, totals slightly over 500,000,000 pounds. Regardless of the fact that this is less than half of the export of the previous year, it must be apparent that removing this amount from domestic channels at a period when the extraordinary demand dominates the current price situation must necessarily be considered a bullish factor. More than 52,000,000 pounds of this total were exported during the month of May alone, and there has been a substantial price advance during, and since, that time.

6. There have been some indications that the spread between the price paid the producer or feeder and the price paid by the consumer has increased in recent months. Certainly it is a seller's market. It has been claimed that retailers, as prices advanced, endeavored to hold the line and were not collecting their full usual margin, in the hopes that increased supplies or reduced demand would soon level things out. That situation not developing, it is now suggested that margins have been increased. In support of this theory, Secretary Anderson in the same statement referred to above is quoted as follows: "Furthermore, the prices farmers have

been receiving for livestock in recent weeks do not warrant the sharp increases that have been reported in retail outlets." We do not have any information with respect to packer margins. We have heard no complaints that they are taking advantage of the current situation, but it is only reasonable to expect that under present conditions they are making substantial profits.

In view of the foregoing, it is not indicated that there can be any substantial reduction in meat prices until either the supply increases or the demand decreases. True, there should be seasonal adjustments. It is expected that the fall run of grass beef will bring to market a more generous supply of the medium and lower grades, and there should likewise be a seasonal adjustment in prices to correspond.

The prospect for meat production in the winter feeding season starting Oct. 1 is discussed in another editorial in this issue. There is some hope that there will be a slight increase in the fall pig crop but if corn remains anywhere near present price levels, it is doubtful if hogs will be fed to as heavy weights as a year ago.

The improvement in the corn crop registered between July 1 and July 15 is encouraging, and it now appears that a fairly generous supply of grains, concentrates and hay will be available for cattle feeding operations next winter. It would be optimistic, however, to hope that beef production during the coming winter season would fully match that of the season just coming to an end.

Prices of meat, therefore, are high not because of any failure of production but for the same reasons that everything else is high. We are enjoying (?) a mild degree of inflation. Wages all along the line from the farm to the factory are the highest ever paid anyplace. Production costs are in proportion. Fortunately, purchasing power fully matches current costs. If it did not, the present price levels could not be maintained.

## Feed Prospects

(Continued from Page 7)

the increased carry-over of corn on July 1 of almost 200,000,000 bushels. The great recuperative powers of the corn plant, once it has half a chance, are shown by the revised estimate of July 15—which indicates a crop of 2,770,000,000 bushels, or an increase in the 15-day period of more than 150,000,000 bushels. There have been no reports of drought conditions to date. In fact, wet weather is still a factor in many areas . . . but once corn is laid by, it can stand lots of rain.

To look at some of the major feed crops, the prospect is by no means bad. The acreage of oats is estimated on July 1 at 38,853,000, as against 43,648,000 harvested last year; barley, 11,082,000, against 10,477,000 harvested last year. In the concentrates, soybeans are estimated at 12,748,000 acres, compared with 11,494,000 harvested a year ago; cotton, 21,389,000 acres against 18,190,000 last year; flax, 4,063,000 against 2,430,000 last year. So it would appear that by-products should be in ample supply. The acreage and the indicated yield of all hay is just about the same on July 1 as the harvest of a year ago.

The tremendous wheat crop undoubtedly will be something of a factor in the feed situation also. With wet weather prevailing in many areas where the harvest is under way, there is bound to be considerable damaged wheat, which will be marketed via the feed route. There is, of course, the possibility of some of the late corn not coming to full maturity—but even this would indicate the need for cattle in the feedlots to consume such corn. Unless there is further improvement in the corn crop, it might be that pork production would suffer, rather than beef. However, on the whole the prospective feed supply for cattle feeding operations, as outlined above, is not too bad. There is still the prospect of further improvement in the corn crop and if favorable weather continues it might be possible that the final yield will be close to the 3-billion-bushel mark again.

The Corn Belt did take some hard jolts in June; but it's never safe to count it out that early in the year.

## HERE'S TO EWE!

By Boris Randolph

Here's to EWE with a 20-word quiz, and if you really know your EWES you won't have to take it on the lam(b). Simply fill in the missing letters of each word below according to the definitions and take 5 points for each right answer.

1. Least in number.....—EWE—
2. Cried like a cat.....—EWE—
3. A bird.....—EWE—
4. A beer factory.....—EWE—
5. Main post of stairway.....—EWE—
6. A waste channel.....—EWE—
7. A meat pin.....—EWE—
8. Felled.....—EWE—
9. Professional critic.....—EWE—
10. Masticated.....—EWE—
11. Disseminated.....—EWE—
12. Observed.....—EWE—
13. A widemouthed jug.....—EWE—
14. Poured forth.....—EWE—
15. Married again.....—EWE—
16. A Hebrew female.....—EWE—
17. Strong.....—EWE—
18. Boiled slowly.....—EWE—
19. Restored to fullness.....—EWE—
20. Dealer in precious stones.....—EWE—

(Answers on Page 30)



## THE Secretary Reports

By F. E. M.

A hectic session of Congress is just coming to an end. Progress in the first few weeks was very slow, due to the fact that a new party was in power and that the reorganization bill, passed a year ago, with its many complications, had to be put into effect.

Many bills of importance to the livestock industry are still in the mill in the closing days.

The appropriation to continue the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico has been handled in rather peculiar fashion, no set amount being advanced, but with the secretary of agriculture authorized to proceed at an accelerated pace, using available funds for the purpose with reimbursement appropriations to be passed when Congress is back in session next year.

The border fence bill has passed the Senate but appears to be hung up in the House.

The ships' garbage disposal bill, also designed as a protection against foot-and-mouth disease, has passed the House but at the last word available was on the Senate calendar.

The Barrett-Robertson bills, to redistribute grazing fees collected from Taylor grazing districts so as to leave sufficient funds in the federal treasury for administering the Act, has passed both houses and awaits only presidential action.

A last-minute effort to add \$300,000 to a deficiency appropriation bill for the Taylor Grazing Administration is being made.

The cattle grub research and control bill has passed the Senate but has not been acted on by the House committee on agriculture.

The wool purchase bill, which has been hanging fire for weeks, has not been acted on at mid-week of the final week, but last-minute action is expected.

Forest permittees throughout the West are all set for the congressional investigation scheduled to start shortly. No official itinerary has yet been announced, but it is expected that the first hearings will be held in Colorado and Wyoming.

The weather man seems to be off schedule this year. . . . Rain, rain, rain in the Corn Belt; reports of grain dead ripe and fields too wet for combines or binders to operate; snow reported in Ohio the other day. . . . In spite of all, it now appears that we will again have bounteous crops and that much of the world will look to the United States for food during the coming year.

There has not been time to tabulate the net reduction in the federal budget from the 37-plus billion dollars requested by the President. Cutting appropriations

August, 1947



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for the federal bureaus long on easy street as a result of a loose fiscal policy is as hard as taking candy away from a baby.

\* \* \*

The shifting of costs for federal meat inspection from government to packer has gone through in the last days of the congressional session, making the industry liable for such costs. While full details of the change-over are not yet known, it is understood that it will be on a salary-and-overtime basis, with the treasury continuing to pay the workers and the secretary of agriculture then billing the packers on a slaughter figure basis.

## Washington Notes

Amendment proposed by Congressman Barrett (Wyoming) to Section 14 of the Taylor act which now provides for sale of 720-acre isolated tracts on the public domain would increase the area to 1,520 acres. The Department of the Interior

favours the change and the amendment is on the calendar of both houses.

The House Public Lands Committee has approved H. R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument, created by executive order of the late President Roosevelt in 1943.

Rather than recommend a direct appropriation for continuation of the work of eradicating foot-and-mouth in Mexico, the House Appropriations Committee told Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson to use funds available to the department "with the understanding that appropriations subsequently will be made to replenish said accounts." The committee did not want to recommend additional sums for a substantial amount in view of the impossibility of an accurate forecast of what would be needed. It pointed out that last February the department estimated the program would cost this country \$25,000,000. Congress voted \$6,500,000. Then the department boosted its estimate to \$65,000,000.

But the committee was "convinced of the dire necessity of eradicating this

disease before it reaches our own country and is willing to make every necessary provision for the purpose."

The committee has conferred with the secretary and said it looks to the secretary to see that the job is done as rapidly as possible at a minimum of cost, because "the more rapidly it is completed, the less the cost will be."

A bill relating to the marketing of insecticides and other economic poisons has become law and gives the Department of Agriculture the authority to require the manufacturers of these poisons to register their formulas and state in truthful language what they are to accomplish. The new law is known as the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and replaces the Insecticide Act of 1910 and expands protection to the public by requiring protective labeling, special coloring or discoloring of white powders and other new safeguards.

A bill to transfer administration of the Army Remount Service to the Department of Agriculture is pending, having passed the House. Posts not already closed are located at Front Royal, Va., Ft. Reno, Okla., Ft. Robinson, Neb., and Pomona, Calif.

Recently approved: S. J. Res. 46, by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for a \$2,600,000 expenditure to build a United States-Mexico border fence as foot-mouth protection. . . . H. R. 4069, by the House Public Lands Committee, opening parts of southern and central Alaska to homesteading by veterans.

The Senate has approved the measure to discontinue federal meat inspection service at government cost. The expense will now be reflected back to the industry, with the packers billed by the agriculture secretary on a slaughter basis.

The Bureau of Reclamation has received an appropriation of \$89,000,000-plus. With a carry-over of nearly \$112,000,000, the total of \$201,500,000 for 1948 is 69 per cent greater than for 1947.

## SAN LUIS CATTLEMEN ELECT

New head of the San Luis Valley Cattlemen's Association is Perry Workley, Blanca. T. W. Crowther, Sanford, is vice-president; Lucas McOllough, Monte Vista, director-at-large; Louis Higley, Alamosa, secretary.

Speakers at the July 26 meeting in Alamosa included A. E. Headlee and Dr. B. F. Davis, president and secretary, respectively, of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders; D. O. Appleton, editor of the PRODUCER; Radford Hall of the American National; H. P. White of Western Livestock.

Resolutions asked for preparation in the state against possibility of

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STATE.....



a foot-mouth outbreak; that trade treaty negotiations be discontinued; that the state patrol cooperate with the livestock commission in preventing thefts; that the fish-game commission stop taking of cattle under cover of big-game licenses; requested that, in re-appraisals of property, agriculture and livestock be represented; want big-game frozen at proper levels so livestock cutting on range may be discontinued; asked that no cuts be made on permits pending completion of an investigation.

## The Month's Markets

By H. W. French

**UNDOUBTEDLY** WHAT IS GOING to happen in the livestock markets the remainder of the year will be just as unpredictable as what has already happened.

Livestock owners are not elated over the sudden and sharp rise in prices, especially for cattle, as they realize that the higher values soar, the farther they will fall.

There has been no rhyme or reason to the market for many weeks and uncertainty is expected to continue. Supplies of grain-feds have been on the decrease and the demand at retail for good and better beef holds up surprisingly well despite the complaints of the housewives that prices are too high.

Experts are stumped and few of them are willing to hazard an opinion on what is just ahead. Some of them a short time ago made bearish predictions on prices and when the early July break started it looked as though they were right, but all of a sudden the market started to climb and at this writing there seems to be no limit.

Although order buyers at most of the markets have been grabbing many of the good and choice cattle, this alone was not responsible for the sharp price upturns as the local packers carried urgent orders and did not hesitate in supporting the market on the uptrend. So sudden and sharp has been the advance that what looked high one day proved cheap the following session.

Grass cattle are moving into many of the markets although the volume to date has not been large. The big end of the grassers so far have been from the native pastures and the range plains areas, but cattle from the Western Slope of Colorado and from Wyoming have been thrown into the market hopper.

Grass and range feed in most sections continued excellent, but generally rains have been so frequent that the feed is washy, and cattle owners prefer to wait until the grass cures so that cattle will have a firmer flesh and command more



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attention because yields will be higher than currently.

There were some very dry spots in New Mexico, and only relief by good rains will keep cattle owners from moving cattle out. Already owners are seeking places for their stock, some even making forced sales because of the drouth.

Many of the feeders long affiliated with the industry have refused to remain in the feeding game because of the high prices, yet in the meantime values have soared still higher, and those with more nerve than judgment have been piling up the profits from feedlot operations.

Feed costs have been rising and this in itself is keeping some feeder buyers away from the market. Others have been buying in moderation and for a quick turn. Many of the steers and heifers now coming in on the market have no trouble getting into the good grade, but a relatively small part of the supply is landing very high in the choice grade.

I could tell you that prices are going much higher more easily than I could say that prices are going to break sharply. A reporter likes to report active and higher markets, perhaps because there is a better feeling among these marketing under such circumstances, but as a reporter is neutral and unbiased he often has the painful duty of reporting a lower market.

Many have been predicting still sharper rises in cattle prices with the peak far from reached, but in the same breath warn about what may follow. The signs are so conflicting that all one can do is guess as to how much higher or how much lower prices will go, and, depending upon prediction, some of the experts will be saying "I told you so."

### Some Statistics

June net out-movement of 46,000,000 pounds of meats left 603,000,000 pounds in storage on July 1, listed as follows: 110,000,000 pounds of beef; 255,000,000 pounds of pork, and the remainder miscellaneous meats. Heavier than normal June meat withdrawal left stocks 117,000,000 pounds below average but 142,000,000 pounds above July 1, last year. Pork stocks were 22,000,000 pounds above two years ago. Lard and rendered pork fat stocks rose to 172,000,000 pounds on July 1, reversing the below average storage trend which has obtained since November, 1944.

There has been an announcement of a cancellation by the CCC of export allocations of about 6,750,000 bushels of corn and their replacement with wheat, barley and grain sorghums, and this tended to offset strengthening influence of continued unfavorable new crop prospects.

Recently the corn crop was showing more progress, but prospects on July 1 indicated a below average crop about 675,000,000 bushels under last year's record. Stocks on farms on July 1, were about 7 per cent above average, totaling nearly 688,000,000 bushels. Market stocks were low, or about 11,250,000 bushels,

## Neckyoke Jones Says:



My ol' pardner, Greasewood, he sed a spell back, when the floods was rarin' along the ol' Mizoo an' the Mississipp, that it would not be long afore the polytishuns would be comin' out with a plan—figgered out in about 10 days—on how to control all this here water. Now Presydent Truman sez he's goin' to lay a plan in the lap of Congriss fer immediate action. What's puzzlin' us is, why do we need this here plan—because accordin' to some goviment flunkey, who jest told the newspaper fellers, there is another drouth a-comin' because stockmen is overgrazin'. Why not let 'em keep on overgrazin'—there will be no more rain an' no more floods! You gotta stop rain, if you want to stop floods. But predictin' things al-lus leaves the predictor with his neck out as fer as a turkey gobbler. Awhile back we was supposed to have too many cattel. Now there is supposed to be so few we are goin' to have a meat shortage. You picks your number an' takes your choice an' mebbe you'll win a hand.

You jest gotta take these here goviment offishuls the way they come outen the chute. It's like ol' Parson Becker, back a few years ago. He was a ripsnortin' preacher, an' ust to take off his coat an' vest when he got down to religious oratin'. One time the United States senator was in town of a Sunday and word reached the folks as how he would attend church. Tom Prescott, who was a deacon, he went around before hand an he sez to the Parson that he had ort to be a little more perlite while the senator was in church. Well sir, the preacher he took offen his coat an' vest as usual and went on with his sermun. After church was over Tom he went around an' he sez "Parson, I don't like to critycize, but I guess you plumb fergot we had a United States senator in church today!" The preacher, he sez, "Nope, I didden. I looked him over an' from all appearances, he ain't as bad as some folks sez, but nevertheless when I took off my coat an' vest, I put 'em on a chair where I could keep my eye on 'em!"

So you jest got to take the goviment boys as they is. What with the present price of cattle, an' the veto of the tax bill, it looks like some of the boys is goin' to ante a few blue chips come nex' income tax time. My ol' fren' Abe Martin sed, money never made a fool of anybody, it only shows 'em up!—FHS.

Production of by-product feeds and oilseed meals during the first eight months this season marked up a record high of 10,465,000 tons. A record production was reported on wheat millfeeds, rice millfeeds, gluten feed, soybean meal and peanut and copra meal. Production of alfalfa meal was down about one-third from the previous year, and the output of cottonseed meal was the lowest since 1921.

During the last week of June beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago averaged \$26.19, or \$8.74 higher than a year ago. Choice advanced most and common least. The percentage of choice stood at 29.1 against 53.5 a year ago, with good making up 57.1 per cent currently and 35.0 per cent a year ago. Common and medium combined made up 13.8 per cent against 11.5 per cent a year ago.

Good to choice steer and heifer dressed carcasses in New York on July 15 sold at \$44 to \$47, while on June 30 comparable offerings went at \$40 to \$44. Utility and commercial cow beef made \$27 to \$34 on both dates. Dressed beef trade as well as the market for other dressed meats has been moving up rapidly, yet there have been few signs of resistance—apparently with the housewife buying under protest, but still buying.

Mid-July prices for beef steers at Chicago were mostly \$2 to \$3 higher than a month earlier, although some of the medium offerings were only about \$1 up. Heifers in the meantime showed chiefly \$1.50 to \$2 advance. Most of the beef cows finished not materially stronger than a month ago though there were many changes during the month, medium cows in one week advancing as much as \$3 from a week earlier. Cannery and cutters finished strong to 50 cents higher, a similar tone being reported on bulls. Good to choice vealers closed around \$2 lower, but most of this loss developed early as late sessions showed some strength. Heavy calves were weak to \$1 lower.

### Demand Continues

Despite the spectacular upturns on most killing classes, there was no lag in the demand. There were many unfilled orders at times, but the major packers were not in the mood to let shipper buyers take the big end of the better cattle for which they competed most keenly. The butcher stuff usually found a local outlet not only at Chicago but at the other markets, as apparently order buyers were representing concerns wanting only the good and choice beef.

While many classes hit new highs for the year, some offerings established all-time highs. The trend continued upward without interruption on grain-fed cattle, but there were sharp declines in early weeks on cows and vealers, and some weakness on bulls, but for all the classes the closing level was at the high point. Common and low medium beef steers which consisted of grassers and very short-feds occasionally suffered a setback, but this weakness disappeared.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCTION



## Foot-Mouth Committee Report

(Continued from Page 8)

and rancher not to want to be hurried, the committee observed, a factor that is unavoidable and which can be overcome only by full cooperation of Mexican officials and an understanding attitude on the part of our forces there.

Some delay was noted in killing of cattle where the farmer was not promptly paid and in getting replacement mules so the farmer could plant. It may be said, however, declared the committee, that the delays are no more than are to be expected in a new organization going into operations on so vast a scale. Some indifference was noted.

The infection is scattered throughout some 30,000 square miles, an area ranging in topography from 15,000-foot mountains to dense coastal forests. There are an estimated 2,500,000 cattle in this area, besides sheep, goats, hogs and deer.

At the end of June 168,000 cattle had been killed and buried and 26,000 from the infected zone had been disposed of by slaughter and consumption in Mexico City. The estimated kill in hogs, sheep and goats is three times that number.

It is believed that in Zone 1 there are 1,282,770 highly infected cattle and 1,925,105 hogs, goats and sheep.

The average indemnity thus far paid for cattle is \$49 per head. Total cost to the United States at the end of June was about \$62 per head of cattle destroyed.

An urgent matter, said the committee, is to find an outlet for 600,000 of northern Mexico's 9,000,000 cattle which must be sold this year to avert overstocking of ranges, starvation of animals and bankruptcy of many ranchers.

The committee concluded:

1. The operation must be speeded up.
2. Funds should be given immediately to enable the campaign to be pushed at the highest speed and intensity. The faster it can be speeded the less it will cost.
3. There should be created an execu-

tive director of the campaign who can bring about needed speed, coordination and efficiency. The committee commended the work of the present co-directors and the suggestion is not a criticism of them. The director should carry out the policies that the co-directors decide upon so the latter may be free to devote time to the policy phase of the program.

4. The committee believed the campaign should be carried on on its present basis south of the Tampico-Colima quarantine line. It was suggested that if the disease spreads into northern Mexico it might be necessary to abandon the efforts to control it in Mexico and withdraw our forces to the American side of the border.

5. The Department of Agriculture should assign men to help get packing plants in northern Mexico in operation and assist in finding outlets for the meat. The United States should encourage foreign nations buying in the United States to get their meat in Mexico.

6. The committee is convinced that war on the disease is best waged by killing and burying infected or exposed animals as rapidly as possible.

\* \* \*

Other groups that have been in Mexico recently include three members of the advisory committee of Secretary Anderson's administrative board for control of the disease: J. Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyo.; Dr. C. U. Duckworth of the California state department of agriculture, Sacramento, and Carlos Ronstadt, Tucson, Ariz.

Secretary Anderson has sent Maj. Gen. C. H. Corlett of Riverside, N. M., to Mexico to handle the problem of logistics, army term for the movement of men, equipment and supplies; and Dr. B. T. Simms, under secretary of Agriculture N. E. Dodd, and Assistant Administrator Ralph S. Trigg of the Production and Marketing Administration and members of the secretary's advisory committee who stayed in Mexico will confer with General Corlett. Apparently the appointment of General Corlett is in line with the congressional committee's recommendation.



Some of the 1,200-pound steers in the feedlot of J. S. Greenfield near Kearney, Mo. These cattle came from the SMS Ranch in Crosbyton, Tex., last fall.

August, 1947

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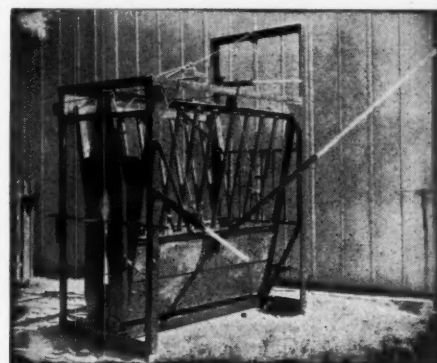
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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**  
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## New Items

National Provisioner notes the possibility that blood from slaughtered livestock and poultry may be used to immunize live animals and birds against disease. Dr. Hugh S. Cameron, veterinarian at the University of California College of Agriculture, reports successful progress with experiments along this line, as part of a two-year research program being conducted with the aid of a \$10,000 grant from Armour and Co.

For the past several years agricultural colleges have been cashing in on the development of atomic energy. At the University of Florida, for instance, radioisotopes are being used in research in nutrition. With these radiotracers the investigators can follow accurately small quantities of minerals being utilized in the bodies of cows feeding on pasture, grasses and legumes containing the tracers.

In the Lolo National Forest near the Montana-Idaho border, two P-47 pursuit planes, flying at tree-top height to drop 165-gallon gasoline tanks filled with water, succeeded in putting out several timber blazes.

A new chemical said to have the reverse action of 2,4-D is announced by Howard Hanson & Co., agricultural chemicals. The company says that experiment stations report it to have a herbicidal effect on grasses, killing quack, Johnson grass, etc., so that even the seeds from these plants when sown later will not germinate. Application is made to the soil instead of the aerial portion of the plants. The chemical will be available as soon as experiments permit.

It looks as if they've finally succeeded in doing something about the weather. In an Australian experiment,

300 pounds of carbon dioxide (dry ice) was dumped from a plane to produce 1 inch of rainfall over a 10-mile area. Our Weather Bureau thinks it can do even better by using silver iodide; and one satisfactory trial has already been made in Arizona. The day is said to be in sight when rain can also be diverted from flood zones to drouth areas.

## WATER BLOOM

The June American Veterinary Medical Association's Journal on the basis of observations made in N. D. cautions cattle owners in "watering stock in lakes in July and August, when prevailing winds concentrate water bloom on the lake shore where cattle must drink."

Accounts of losses have come from North Dakota and, to a greater degree, from Minnesota, with its 10,000 lakes. It is reported that the areas affected had been drier than usual and winds had blown from one direction for three or four days at a time. Water bloom driven by the winds accumulated on the opposite shores and became diffused through the water so that the animals drank quantities of poisoned algae. The cattle developed nervous symptoms and death followed in one to four hours.

Such losses were reported first in 1882 and they have occurred in various parts of the world.

## ANSWERS

To "Here's to Ewe". (On Page 24)

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. fEWEst   | 11. strEWEd |
| 2. mEWEd    | 12. viEWEd  |
| 3. pEWEE    | 13. EWEr    |
| 4. brEWERY  | 14. spEWEd  |
| 5. nEWEl    | 15. rEWEd   |
| 6. sEWEr    | 16. jEWESs  |
| 7. skEWEd   | 17. sinEWEd |
| 8. hEWEd    | 18. stEWEd  |
| 9. revIEWEr | 19. renEWEd |
| 10. chEWEd  | 20. jEWELer |



As you can see, farm tractors have come a long way since Ford built his first one back in 1909. One of the features of the new model is an improved hydraulic system for implement control and four forward speeds. . . The pretty girl? Wouldn't she fit into any period?

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## LIVESTOCK TRAIN SCHEDULES

(The information contained in the following letter has been forwarded to the PRODUCER by Chas. E. Blaine, American National traffic manager. In sending it, Mr. Blaine calls attention to the fact that these train schedules for the handling of livestock on the Southern Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco, El Paso to Los Angeles, El Paso to Phoenix and Phoenix to Los Angeles are slow, but nonetheless worth publishing as a point of general information:)

I am outlining below the movement of livestock shipments predicated on their being handled on our through manifest trains between the points named in your recent letter

The clock-time departure and arrival are more or less hypothetical, set up to show the elapsed movement time, the actual clock time of departure from the starting points being subject to development of traffic for these schedules largely dependent upon receipt from our connecting lines.

Departure	Arrival	F. W. R.
OGDEN	SAN FRANCISCO	
	Identification	
	KSF	
1 am 1st day	7 pm 3rd day	Sparks
	LSP	
1 am 1st day	7 pm 4th day	Sparks

The above is based on livestock shipments moving on these two trains unloading for feed, water and rest at Sparks, and from there moving into San Francisco in what is known as our APM connection.

EL PASO	LOS ANGELES	Yuma
3:30 pm 1st day	7 pm 4th day	Yuma
	SSW	
6:00 pm 1st day	7 pm 4th day	Yuma
	YUX	
11:00 pm 1st day	7 am 3rd day	None
	NO. 901	
PHOENIX	LOS ANGELES	Yuma
11:00 pm 1st day	7 pm 3rd day	Yuma

Shipments from Phoenix move into Yuma in our regular Phoenix line train No. 901 and from Yuma in one of the through manifest connections El Paso to Los Angeles.—L. B. McDONALD, Vice President in Charge of Operations, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco.

## BREED NOTES

The first sale of the New Mexico Aberdeen-Angus Cattlemen's Association has been booked for Oct. 14 at Clovis, and the officials who will be in charge of all arrangements have now been announced. They include L. C. "Jim" Hoover, auctioneer; W. H. Tomhave, judge; Dr. E. E. Kaus, veterinarian. Sale manager is M. R. Eagle.

The 500-head herd of registered Herefords owned by Dan Thornton at Gunnison, Colo., is scheduled for auction on

## ON ORDERING STOCK CARS

Shippers should order stock cars, in writing, for livestock loading as far in advance of the date required as possible, keeping copies of their orders. They should order no more cars than are actually needed.

By so doing, says Chas. E. Blaine, American National Live Stock Association traffic manager, the losses which occurred during the two previous years by reason of shortage of stock cars and early storms in the north mountain-Pacific territory may be avoided.

Mr. Blaine explains that there is a severe shortage of box and refrigerator cars through the nation and that stock cars are being used whenever possible for the transportation of commodities other than livestock.

Sept. 22-23. The ranch, however, is not to be sold.

There's a new cattle breed developing in Texas, under the sponsorship of Fred Turner and Harl Thomas of the southern part of that state. The cattle—big, white, tickproof—are a cross between India's Brahman and France's Charolais; they are said to be equally good for milk and beef purposes and offer the added advantage of ability to withstand heat because like both of the parent breeds, these animals are "skin breathers." Only other breed ever developed in this country is the Santa Gertrudis, a combination of Shorthorn and Brahman. Name of the newcomer is "Charbray."

Walter Holt, manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, says that requests for stalls and pens at the show are far ahead of previous years, with 137 inquiries from breeders from eight western states and Canada. He said that all who wanted to show should send in word at once to avoid disappointment. Dates are Oct. 3-11 at Portland, Ore. Total premiums at the show may be more than \$90,000, including night horse show, wool and land products.

Grand champion Aberdeen-Angus steers this year at four major shows (National Western, Southwestern Exposition, American Royal and International) are eligible for a premium of \$1,000, recently approved by the directors of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association.

In figures just released by the American Shorthorn Breeders Association at Chicago, a 31 per cent rise is shown in average price paid at auction for the three branches of the breed—Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns—for the first seven months of the fiscal year which began Nov. 1. Registrations for the same period jumped 40.5 per cent to 49,910 animals and memberships 36 per cent (to 1,520).

## Bred for Beef!

Everywhere Aberdeen-Angus are growing in popularity for this great breed best meets the modern demand for beef. The "Angus Type," so successful in the show ring, sets the standard for ALL cattle at the market, in the feedlot, and in the breeding herd. It is the superior beef-making qualities of Aberdeen-Angus that make them so desirable. Write for free descriptive literature.



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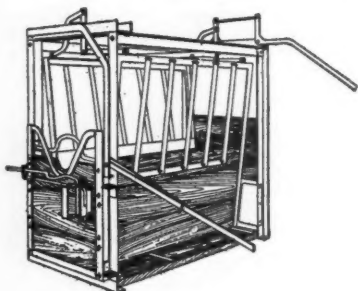
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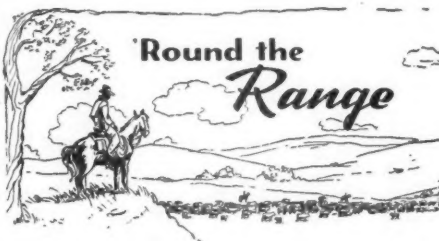
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**STOCKMEN'S SUPPLIES**  
If It's For Livestock We Have It

From the headquarters of San Francisco's Grand National Livestock Exposition, comes announcement of premiums totaling \$77,331 for the livestock division in the third edition of this show, to be held Nov. 19. A new departure in this year's premium list will be the placing of individual fat beef cattle on an age basis rather than a weight basis.

If you want to see something massive in the way of a magazine take a look at the herd bull edition of the American Hereford Journal—it has 564 pages and weighs almost 3 pounds.

### WASHINGTON FEEDER CALF SALE

The Washington Cattlemen's Association is sponsoring a feeder calf sale on Oct. 17-18 at Spokane, where 4-H and FFA members are to have first chance at buying. Aimed at bringing buyer and seller together and getting better calves to the club members, the sale will offer prizes for the best pen of calves. Other feeder calf sales are being planned for the Southeastern Washington Fair at Walla Walla, Grant County and Garfield County.



**COST OF** spraying cattle with DDT figures out 1 to 9 cents a head, according to a table published in Dr. Hess Dealer News. Custom operators with power rigs, says the pamphlet, charge 25 to 40 cents a head, and the farmer helps handle the cattle.

**THE NEWS** Bulletin of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers says to butchers who have radios in their stores, by all means to tune in on the meat advertising program of the American Meat Institute because it's more important than any ball game or soapbox opera. "Take full advantage of something that is costing you nothing. Our public must be told more about meat in the diet. Let's throw away our hammers and get a horn! Instead of condemning other segments of the industry, let's boost our product!"

**THE MARKETING** bureau of Florida's department of agriculture with co-operation of other agencies arranged a series of livestock grading demonstrations the latter part of July at which cattlemen learned a thing or two about stocker and slaughter cattle grades.

**FIRST COUNTY-WIDE** fencing laws in Florida were passed in 1925 in Polk and

Valusia counties since that time fencing laws have spread over 17 counties. Florida stockmen today have 80 per cent of their cattle under fence, far in advance of legal requirements.

**A NEW OKLAHOMA** law calls for periodic weighing scale inspection and maintaining records on ownership at community sales. Junior livestock show auctions and sales by breeder associations are not affected.

**FARM WAGE** rates on July 1 were three and a half times as high as in 1935-39, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



L. J. Norton, professor of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, in a little booklet "Farm Income and Prices" says that "When prices are controlled economic freedom is restricted. When economic freedom is unduly limited political freedom may decline. A key feature of economic control is control over prices. Price supports are, of course, only partial price control. They are floors and not ceilings. But if farm prices generally fall to the support level, certain economic activity will be restricted. Marketing firms will become mere agents of the government working for fixed fees. Acreage controls and marketing quotas will follow efforts to support prices at arbitrary levels." But Dr. Norton says it is certain that there will be a program. He says that if parity prices as standards for administrative action are to continue, they should be put on a recent base. The booklet costs 50 cents. Address Publications Department, American Enterprise Association, Inc., 4 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

Four authorities have pooled their information and efforts to produce an attractive 1,055-page volume on Farm Management (Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York, at \$5.50.) The authors: John D. Black, economics professor, Harvard University; Marion Clawson, regional administrator, Bureau of Land Management; Charles R. Sayre, agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Walter W. Wilcox, professor of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin. Their work is intended primarily for use as a textbook in the junior and senior years at agricultural colleges, and to provide materials for building upon courses on feeds and feeding, soils, genetics, etc. One of the subdivisions of a 12-part chapter on particular types of farming deals with cattle ranching.

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**



## Letters TO THE EDITOR

was demonstrated that grass alone will not bring the quality of finished beef. Therefore, corn is fed while steers are running on pasture. Sixty-five to 70 per cent of the corn is trucked in from northern Missouri and Iowa, as most of the tillable land is in hay crops such as alfalfa and red clover. On all the farms visited during the tour, the feeders make a practice of having hogs follow the cattle.

Results of feeding in Clay County have caused abandonment of some of the old systems, such as holding livestock a full year and making the cattle too big. There are two types of feeders: those seeking marginal gains, and those seeking economy gains.

Another striking factor on the farms seen is the rotation of pastures. This explains the splendid condition of the grass.

All the cattle observed were sprayed with DDT three times during the summer. The residue of the DDT remains on them for several weeks in spite of the rain.

There have been a lot of changes in the long history of this cattle feeding county. One speaker, a feeder for five decades, told of purchases he made in 1899 when he bought 100 head of 1,100-pound steers for 3 cents a pound and 75 head averaging 925 pounds at \$2.65 a hundred. Later they were sold for 6 cents per pound. He recently purchased some feeders for \$22.50 per 100, to set a new high for his county.—Walter H. Atzenweiler, agricultural commissioner, Kansas City, Mo.

**SPOTTY CONDITION** — The season has been good here so far but right now we have the unusual condition of parts of the country having enough or even too much rain and other parts getting very dry. We are in the latter condition but cattle are not suffering. Wheat farmers have generally had good weather to harvest the biggest crop ever known.—O. H. Finch, Dallam County, Tex.

Am sending you my check. We must keep on fighting.—P. L. ANDERSON, Stonewall County, Tex.

Enclosed is my check. Keep the good work going.—PAUL HENDERSON, Custer County, Mont.

## HIDES . . .

BY H. W. F.

SOME strength was noted in the packer hide market, recent advances measuring ½ to 1 cent. Trading was rather limited as most packers were well sold up. Mixed light and heavy native steers sold at 25 cents, extreme lights from the June take-off reaching 31 cents. Some branded went at 21½-22 cents, with light Texas quotable at 23-24 cents, which two weeks earlier

were selling down to 21 cents, while extreme lights were quoted around 26-27 cents. Heavy native cowhides made 26½ cents, with lights to 28½ cents. Native bull hides made 16½ cents, and westerns 15½ cents, although lights were reported to 17 cents. Calf and kipskins were well sold up through June.

The market for small packer hides was very irregular. Good hides, 53 pounds down, were taken at 22-24 cents for native cow and steers, branded going at 1 cent less. Offerings 55 pounds up were to be held at 19 to 20 cents, light Southwesterns reaching 29 cents.

## Cow Pony Race

Montana's Range Riders, a group composed of pioneer cowboys and cattlemen who have never lost their love for the traditional cow pony (and many of whom had ridden the ponies over the old Texas Trail) formally organized themselves in January, 1939, at Miles City.

On June 23 of this year they sponsored, for the first time on record, a tiring 153-mile endurance race for cow ponies, between Billings and Miles City.

Thousands of spectators are reported to have lined Highway 10 into Miles City, also filling a large grandstand, on the day of the race, to watch as the horses brought the thrills of the Old West back to life.

Fifty-one ponies ran the race, which was won by Bucky, a little handy horse around the ranch of Clem Larson at Sand Springs; he traveled the distance in 19 hours, 13 minutes and 14 seconds. The pony had been born and raised on the range and—after his \$2,150 victory—owner Larson promised that, as a reward, the little speedster would spend the rest of his life there in ease. "Bucky," he said, "has won his freedom; he will never have a saddle cinched on him again."



Bucky gets a free ride in the victory parade at the Range Riders' reunion. Rider Merle Hillyer of San Springs accompanies Bucky in the trailer.

**SIDNEY** Cattle Sales every Wednesday. Daily cash market, hogs and sheep. Special horse sales as advertised.

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with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

### Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southern Livestock, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1.

### Horses

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

### Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

### Farming

The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

### Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

### Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

### Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

### Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

### Other Specialties

Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tailwagger, m., \$4.50. Rush your subscription today. Remit in any manner convenient to you.

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**5,500 ACRES** deeded land eastern Oregon, 185 irrigated, free water. Taylor grazing, 400 cattle year long, winter grazing, cattle and equipment optional. Thomas J. Wells, Huntington, Oregon.

**1,294-ACRE** cattle ranch. Will run 200 cows and some smaller stock, \$30,000.00 worth of improvements; underpriced at \$60,000.00. Investigate. Come. H. M. Carpenter (Agent), Iola, Kansas.

**EASTERN ARIZONA CATTLE RANCH** for sale. 160 acres deeded land, 25 acres irrigated, 250 fruit trees, 3 houses, improvements in good shape, 132 head good Herefords, plus 1947 calves. Range all fenced and cross-fenced, good hunting and fishing. Only \$50,000, ½ down and balance on terms. Further information write Robert Balke, Blue, Arizona, or H. B. McKeen, Silver City, New Mexico.

**ONE** of the finest ranches in northern California. 12,000 acres. 4000 acres farm land, 1000 acres meadow, 7000 acres grazing land. Plenty of water. Two modern houses, barns, elevators, storage tanks. Property all fenced and cross fenced. Write for further particulars. Burgess Realty Co., 406 E. Market Street, Stockton, Calif. Phone 55901.

**WONDERFUL** opportunity for cattle ranch. 3,700 acres, all fenced, good buildings, coal mine on land, ash posts in all collieries. Can easily ranch from 200-500 head a year. Bottom land; leasing part hay land; cheap taxes; 20 miles from town; many springs. Land joins Big Missouri on north. 500 acres under cultivation, 150 tons of hay and straw; wild fruit abundant. If taken before winter will sell part for \$10 to \$7 per acre. 150 acres summer fallow. Will take cash. W. B. O'GRADY, Watford City, N. D.

**5200-ACRE** ranch on Highway 80, 75 miles west Fort Worth, Texas. Priced to sell. E. O. McClain, Breckenridge, Texas.

### MISSOURI OZARK RANCHES

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**FOR SALE**—Barry County, Missouri, registered blue grass cattle ranch, 1230 acres. Four miles from paved highway, on school bus route to Monett, Mo., town of about 5000. Daily mail to ranch—Bell telephone, electricity. Three miles to railroad. Living springs, small lake, modern house, four tenant houses, three big barns, four-car garage. Other small buildings, platform scales, two to three months' feeding season, \$25,000 improvements. Price \$40,000; not inflation price. J. D. Baldwin, Purdy, Missouri.

### NEVADA CATTLE RANCH

**13,000 ACRES** deeded land with outside permit for 2,000 head. 1,700 acres irrig, free water. 2 large beautiful residences, barns, other out-buildings. Electricity, completely equipped, including 2 tractors, horses, etc. Reduced to \$135,000.00 if sold immediately. V. C. Bryant, Redding, California.

### RANGE MANAGEMENT

Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **Sheep and Goat Raiser** reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscriptions, \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

### SCHOOLS

**"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"**—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 1448, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Page 34

## Range, Livestock Condition

The following tabloidized view of western range and stock conditions was issued July 10 by F. W. Beier, Jr., western livestock statistician for the BAE at Denver:

Ranges in the Great Plains and on the east side of the Rockies had very good feed and soil moisture conditions, with dry spots in south central Texas and southern New Mexico. Range feed was good in Idaho, Oregon and Utah, with dry short feed conditions in Arizona and parts of California. Cattle and sheep made good gains except in the dry areas.

The supply of feed on western ranges showed the highest July 1 condition since 1942, with very favorable feed and moisture conditions east of the Rockies and in the Great Plains. Range and pasture feed conditions were very good to excellent, with good soil moisture supplies in Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. Range feed in this large grazing area made above-average gain in condition during June, due to favorable rains and growing conditions. Washington had a few dry spots and the lower Nevada ranges were dry. Generally, the feed growth on much of the range country was late and June rains delayed early curing and maturing of range feed. Wild hay prospects were good, but some northern alfalfa was short with some damage to the first crop from rains. Feed growth on higher range was reported to be a little late, but looking promising.

### Cattle Condition

Cattle and calves made good gains during June, except in the areas of dry range feed, with particularly good gains from central Texas to Canada. Cattle made very good gains on excellent feed in the Blue Stem and Osage pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma. Some reports indicated that the soft green feed might delay the hard finish on grass cattle. Feed supplies were taken to indicate good grass cattle for the late summer and fall run. Marketings of western cattle during June were larger than a year earlier when controls were operating. The calf crop was generally good and calves had made very good growth, except in limited dry spots. Contracting of feeder cattle and calves was active.

Sheep did well in northern areas, with late lambs making very good gains. Contracting of feeder lambs for fall delivery was limited during June following heavy early spring contracting. Good lamb crop percentages were reported in the northern late lambing states.

### THE COVER

A rider and his mount share the quiet mood of the New Mexico plains, in a picture taken on the Bell Ranch by Barnes & Caplin, Albuquerque.

## CALENDAR

Aug. 25-26—National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City.  
Sept. 25—Kansas Livestock Assn., fall roundup, Hays.  
Sept. 26—Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Assn. carload feeder cattle show and sale, Woodward.  
Sept. 28—New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque.  
Oct. 3-11—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland.  
Oct. 4-19—State Fair of Texas, at Dallas.  
Oct. 18-25—American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show, Kansas City.  
Oct. 24-25—Idaho Cattlemen's Assn. Bull Sale, Twin Falls.  
Oct. 30-31—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.  
Nov. 1-19—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.  
1948—  
JAN. 13-15—ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN., BOISE, IDA.  
Jan. 16-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver.  
Feb. 18-20—National Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale, Chicago.  
Feb. 24-29—Southwest Livestock Show and Rodeo, El Paso, Tex.

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	July 1 1947	June 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 Avg.
Froz. Beef	100,701	127,211	62,625	131,829
Cured Beef	9,745	10,369	2,024	8,804
Total Pork	355,489	364,531	322,433	498,953
Lamb, Mutton	8,886	9,563	10,378	11,247
Lard & Rend.				
Pork Fat	171,540	148,663	34,910	168,840
Total Poultry	171,679	187,717	173,905	101,302

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT

	New York July 16, 1947	New York July 19, 1946
Steer & Heifer—Ch.	\$45.50-47.00	\$37.50-42.00
Steer & Heifer—Gd.	44.00-45.50	36.00-40.00
Cow—Commercial	30.00-35.00	30.00-36.00
Veal & Calf—Ch.	35.00-40.00	36.00-42.00
Veal & Calf—Gd.	31.00-37.00	35.00-40.00
Spring Lamb—Ch.	49.00-52.00	41.00-50.00
Spring Lamb—Gd.	46.00-49.00	39.25-48.00
Ewe—Commercial	18.00-20.00	
Pork Loin—8-12 lb.	55.00-56.00	34.75-48.00

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	July 17, 1947	July 15, 1946
Steers—Choice	\$28.00-32.75	\$21.50-25.00
Steers—Good	25.50-30.50	18.50-23.00
Steers—Medium	20.00-26.00	16.00-20.50
Vealers—Good—Ch.	23.00-25.00	17.00-19.00
Calves—Gd.—Ch.	18.00-22.00	16.00-18.00
F. & S. Steers—G.—C.	20.00-24.50	16.00-18.50
F. & S. Steers—C.—M.	15.00-20.00	13.50 16.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	26.50-27.25	18.75-19.00
Springs Lambs—G.—C.	25.50-25.75	20.00 only
Ewes (Shorn) Gd.—Ch.	8.00- 8.75	10.00-10.50

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	1947	JUNE 1946	6 MONTHS TOTAL 1946
Cattle	1,206,578	450,970	7,446,890
Calves	620,699	294,157	3,581,900
Hogs	3,653,443	2,316,340	24,247,843
Shp. Lambs	1,329,034	1,677,837	8,055,791
			10,401,702

## WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION

The USDA says wool production in the world has hit the lowest level since 1935. The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports in its semi-annual summary that the preliminary estimate of wool production, placed at 3,670,000,000 pounds, is 2 per cent smaller than in 1946 and 7 per cent less than the 1936-40 average. A little more than three-fourths of total output is apparel wool; the rest, carpet wool. World wool production rose during the war, reaching an all-time peak of 4,200,000,000 pounds in 1941; it has been declining since 1943. War-accumulated stocks are still exceptionally large, but 10 per cent smaller than a year ago. The 1947 decline is blamed mainly on uncertainty about prices and unfavorable weather conditions in the United Kingdom.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER